

Temporary Protection Romania

Update on 2025

This annex on temporary protection complements and should be read together with the [AIDA Country Report on Romania](#).

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Temporary Protection Procedure

A. General

The Romanian Asylum Act provides that temporary protection (TP) is granted in case the Council of the European Union establishes the existence of a massive flow of displaced persons.¹ Romania may propose the issuance of a decision stating the existence of a massive flow of displaced persons to the Council of the European Union. The proposal should include a description of the specific groups of persons to whom the temporary protection will apply, the date on which TP would take effect and an estimate of the scale of movements of the displaced persons.²

In case TP is granted by a decision of the Council of the European Union, the Romanian Government, at the proposal of the IGI, issues a decision with the concrete conditions for ensuring TP of displaced persons on its territory will be provided, as well as the source of financing the expenses to provide TP.³

Soon after the outbreak of the conflict in Ukraine, a taskforce was set up at government level to monitor the situation and coordinate measures. After meetings on 26 and 27 February 2022, it was concluded that amendments to the existing legal framework were necessary in order to ensure the capacity to respond to the situation on the ground.

On 18 March 2022, according to the provision of the Asylum Act, based on Council Decision (EU) 2022/382, the Romanian Government issued Government Decision No. 367/2022 regarding the establishment of conditions for ensuring temporary protection, as well as for the amendments of some normative acts in the field of foreigners.

In practice, the inclusion measures taken for TP beneficiaries are not covered within the general legal framework for integration of beneficiaries of international protection or other foreigners with the legal rights to stay in Romania.⁴ The Ordinance 44/2004 on integration leaves no room further extensions and covers only two categories of foreigners who have acquired:

- international protection in Romania, including foreigners who have been granted refugee status or subsidiary protection, under the terms of Law no. 122/2006 on asylum in Romania;⁵ TP holders are not included in the specific categories of international protected persons.
- a right of residence in Romania, including foreign citizens or stateless persons who have been granted the right to remain on the territory of Romania under the terms provided for by Government Emergency Ordinance no. 194/2002 on the legal regime of aliens in Romania⁶, as well as under the terms provided for by Government Emergency Ordinance no. 102/2005.⁷ TP holders have a mere permission to remain in Romania, which is not a right of residence.

Given that TP beneficiaries are not included in the international protection regime in Romania and their status is solely regulated by Law no. 122/2006, they do not fall under the regular integration framework (integration programmes etc.). The solution was to set up a completely new regulation related to their integration by adopting the National Plan of Measures on the Protection and Inclusion of Displaced Persons from Ukraine, Beneficiaries of TP in Romania in June 2022⁸ and other legislative acts aiming to

¹ Art. 131 para. 1 Asylum Act

² Art. 131 para. 2 Asylum Act

³ Art. 131 para. 4 Asylum Act

⁴ Governmental Ordinance no. 44/2004

⁵ Law no. 122/2006 on asylum in Romania, available only in Romanian [here](#)

⁶ Emergency Ordinance no. 194/2002 on the legal regime of foreigners in Romania, available [here](#).

⁷ Emergency Ordinance no. 102 of 14 July 2005 on the free movement on the territory of Romania of citizens of the Member States of the European Union, the European Economic Area and citizens of the Swiss Confederation, available [here](#).

⁸ Emergency Ordinance no. 100/2022 for the approval and implementation of the National Plan of Measures on the Protection and Inclusion of Displaced Persons from Ukraine, Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection in Romania, available [here](#).

provide various forms of support, taking into account Romania's willingness to find solutions for the integration of Ukrainian citizens who have sought refuge in Romania since the outbreak of the armed conflict and the concern to continue supporting the efforts to provide humanitarian support and assistance to this vulnerable category⁹. The plan of measures shall be implemented for the duration of TP measure established by TPD 2022/382 and provides for targeted measures for the integration of displaced persons from Ukraine, beneficiaries of TP in Romania.

In 2025, based on reports of the Fiscal Council,¹⁰ the Government continued (as was done also starting for the outbreak of the conflict in Ukraine in 2022) adopting, decisions regarding the allocations from the budgetary reserve fund that were intended to provide support and humanitarian assistance to persons coming from Ukraine and for the provision of food and accommodation expenses for individuals hosting foreign citizens or stateless persons in special situations. The prime-minister justified this practice as necessary in an emergency situation. The Fiscal Council mentioned that they were beyond the framework established in the Public Finance Law as they could not be classified as urgent or unforeseen and which should have been considered when substantiating the state budget and local budgets. In 2024, the Ministry of Internal Affairs was one beneficiary of the budgetary reserve fund (4.6% of total allocations - 2.9 billion lei), whose budget was supplemented 9 times during the year, among other things for support and humanitarian assistance to foreign citizens or stateless persons in special situations (the conflict in Ukraine). This practice was stopped in mid-2025 due to internal economic conditions.

On 20 March 2025, the Government decided to extend until 31 December 2025, the humanitarian support and assistance to people affected by the conflict in Ukraine.¹¹ The motivation of the adoption under emergency procedure was related to the blockages in the implementation of the two AMIF projects reimbursing the expenses incurred by Romania with humanitarian aid for the periods of January-March 2024 and April-June 2024, respectively.¹² The motivation stated that otherwise it may be considered that Romania "is not doing all the necessary due diligence for the use of financial mechanisms and thus may be reluctant to establish similar mechanisms in the future". Also, the preamble mentioned that the adoption as a law involves a lengthy procedure, while this is an extraordinary situation requiring a regulation that cannot be postponed due to "an objective, quantifiable, extraordinary state of affairs, independent of the will of the Government, which endangers the public interest and whose regulation cannot be postponed, because all these elements target the public interest and constitute an emergency."

On the most essential applicable laws in force concerning temporary protection in Romania, see the following table:

⁹ Emergency Ordinance no. 96/2024 regarding the provision of humanitarian support and assistance by the Romanian state to foreign citizens or stateless persons in special situations, coming from the area of armed conflict in Ukraine, available [here](#).

¹⁰ Fiscal Council, Annual Report for 2022, available [here](#), Annual Report for 2023, available [here](#), and Annual Report for 2024, available [here](#).

¹¹ Emergency Ordinance no. 15 of March 20, 2025 amending Government Emergency Ordinance no. 96/2024 on the provision of humanitarian support and assistance by the Romanian state to foreign citizens or stateless persons in special situations, coming from the area of the armed conflict in Ukraine, available [here](#) (RO).

¹² Explanatory Note for the Government Emergency Ordinance amending Government Emergency Ordinance no. 96/2024 on the provision of humanitarian support and assistance by the Romanian state to foreign citizens or stateless persons in special situations, coming from the area of the armed conflict in Ukraine, 19 March, available [here](#) (only RO).

Title (EN)	Original Title (RO)	Web Link
Act No. 122 of 4 May 2006 on Asylum in Romania 18 May 2006	Legea nr. 122 din 4 mai 2006 privind azilul în România	https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/71808 (RO)
Government Decision No. 1,251 of September 13, 2006 for the approval of the Methodological Norms for the application of Law No. 122/2006 on asylum in Romania 25 September 2006	Hotărârea nr. 1.251 din 13 septembrie 2006 pentru aprobarea Normelor metodologice de aplicare a Legii nr. 122/2006 privind azilul în România	https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocumentAfis/252167
Government Emergency Ordinance No. 15/2022 regarding the mechanisms of support and humanitarian assistance by the Romanian state to foreign citizens or stateless persons in special situations, coming from Ukraine 27 February 2022	Ordonanță de urgență nr. 15 din privind acordarea de sprijin și asistență umanitară de către statul român cetățenilor străini sau apatrizilor aflați în situații deosebite, proveniți din zona conflictului armat din Ucraina 27 februarie 2022	https://bit.ly/3BmlEjL (RO) Note: abrogated by the Emergency Ordinance 96/2024
Emergency Ordinance No. 96 of June 28, 2024 on the provision of support and humanitarian assistance by the Romanian state to foreign citizens or stateless persons in special situations, coming from the area of armed conflict in Ukraine 29 June 2024, modified starting with 20 March 2025 by Emergency Ordinance 15/2025	Ordonanță de urgență nr. 96 din 28 iunie 2024 privind acordarea de sprijin și asistență umanitară de către statul român cetățenilor străini sau apatrizilor aflați în situații deosebite, proveniți din zona conflictului armat din Ucraina Ordonanță de urgență nr. 15 din 20 martie 2025 pentru modificarea Ordonanței de urgență a Guvernului nr. 96/2024	https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/284711 (RO)
Government Decision No 368 from 26 April 2023 for establishing the amounts, conditions and mechanism for granting financial aid as set up by Government Emergency Ordinance No. 15/2022	Hotărârea nr. 368 din 26 aprilie 2023 pentru stabilirea cuantumului, condițiilor și a mecanismului de acordare a sumelor forfetare potrivit Ordonanței de urgență a Guvernului nr. 15/2022 privind acordarea de sprijin și asistență umanitară de către statul român cetățenilor străini sau apatrizilor aflați în situații deosebite, proveniți din zona conflictului armat din Ucraina.	https://bit.ly/3KuQ6TL (RO) Note: abrogated by Government Decision 1178/2024

<p>Decision No. 1,178 of September 25, 2024 establishing the amount, conditions and mechanism for granting lump sums according to Government Emergency Ordinance No. 96/2024 on the provision of support and humanitarian assistance by the Romanian state to foreign citizens or stateless persons in special situations, coming from the area of the armed conflict in Ukraine 30 September 2024, modified starting with 20 March 2025 by Decision 267/2025.</p>	<p>Hotărâre nr. 1.178 din 25 septembrie 2024 pentru stabilirea cuantumului, condițiilor și a mecanismului de acordare a sumelor forfetare potrivit Ordonanței de urgență a Guvernului nr. 96/2024 privind acordarea de sprijin și asistență umanitară de către statul român cetățenilor străini sau apatrizilor aflați în situații deosebite, proveniți din zona conflictului armat din Ucraina</p> <p>Hotărâre nr. 267 din 20 martie 2025 privind modificarea și completarea Hotărârii Guvernului nr. 1.178/2024</p>	<p>https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/288970 (RO)</p>
<p>Government Ordinance No. 20/2022 regarding the support and humanitarian assistance to children, adults, people with disabilities, and all Ukrainians who come to Romania 8 March 2022</p>	<p>Ordonanță de Urgență nr. 20 privind modificarea și completarea unor acte normative, precum și pentru stabilirea unor măsuri de sprijin și asistență umanitară 8 Martie 2022</p>	<p>https://bit.ly/3lwLQ5F(RO)</p>
<p>Government Decision No. 367/2022 on Temporary Protection <i>TP Decree</i> 18 March 2022 Modified: 2 September 2022 by Decision no. 1.077/2022</p>	<p>Hotărâre nr. 367 din 18 martie 2022 privind stabilirea unor condiții de asigurare a protecției temporare, precum și pentru modificarea și completarea unor acte normative în domeniul străinilor</p> <p>Hotărâre nr. 1.077 din 31 august 2022 pentru modificarea și completarea Hotărârii Guvernului nr. 367/2022 privind stabilirea unor condiții de asigurare a protecției temporare, precum și pentru modificarea și completarea unor acte normative în domeniul străinilor</p>	<p>https://bit.ly/3lCAjln (RO)</p>
<p>Government Decision No. 505 of May 16, 2024 amending and supplementing certain normative acts regarding the content of the residence permit for beneficiaries of temporary protection 17 May 2024</p>	<p>Hotărâre nr. 505 din 16 mai 2024 pentru modificarea și completarea unor acte normative privind conținutul permisului de ședere pentru beneficiarii protecției temporare</p>	<p>https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/283037</p>

<p>Government Decision no. 336/2022 for establishing the mechanism by which natural persons, who host Ukrainian refugees, benefit from the reimbursement of food expenses 11 March 2022</p>	<p>Hotărâre nr. 336 din 11 martie 2022 privind stabilirea mecanismului de decontare din bugetul inspectoratelor județene pentru situații de urgență /Inspectoratului pentru Situații de Urgență București-Ilfov a cheltuielilor cu hrana cetățenilor străini sau apatrizilor aflați în situații deosebite, proveniți din zona conflictului armat din Ucraina, găzduiți de persoane fizice, precum și pentru alocarea unei sume din Fondul de rezervă bugetară la dispoziția Guvernului, prevăzut în bugetul de stat pe anul 2022, pentru suplimentarea bugetului Ministerului Afacerilor Interne 11 Martie 2022</p>	<p>https://bit.ly/3OzGTg0 (RO) Note: Abrogated by Government Decision 368/2023</p>
<p>ORDIN nr. 896 din 10 septembrie 2024 privind aprobarea procedurii de acordare a serviciilor sociale pentru persoanele adulte cu dizabilități, însoțite sau neînsoțite, intrate în România din zona conflictului armat din Ucraina 17 September 2024</p>	<p>Order No. 896/2024 of the National Authority for the Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (ANPDPD) on the approval of the procedure for providing social services for adult persons with disabilities, accompanied or unaccompanied, who entered Romania from the armed conflict zone in Ukraine</p>	<p>https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/FormaPrintabila/00000G0P193RVC28CW237GT0QY60ISWN (RO)</p>
<p>Government Decision no. 337/2022 on the granting of gratuities and facilities for the transport of foreign nationals or stateless persons in special situations from the area of armed conflict in Ukraine 12 March 2022</p>	<p>Hotararea 337/2022 privind acordarea de gratuități și facilități pentru transportul cetățenilor străini sau apatrizilor aflați în situații deosebite, proveniți din zona conflictului armat din Ucraina 12 martie 2022</p>	<p>https://bit.ly/3ICBbGF (RO) Note: No longer applicable (valid only in 2022)</p>
<p>Order No. 3,325 of March 2, 2022 on completing the annex to the Order of the Minister of Education No. 5,140/2019 for the approval of the Methodology on the academic mobility of students 3 March 2022</p>	<p>Ordin nr. 3.325 din 2 martie 2022 privind completarea anexei la Ordinul ministrului educației nr. 5.140/2019 pentru aprobarea Metodologiei privind mobilitatea academică a studenților 3 martie 2022</p>	<p>https://bit.ly/3BRH2UH (RO) Note: Abrogated by Order no. 4,262 of April 15, 2024 for the approval of the Methodology regarding the academic mobility of students which has no references to Ukrainian students.</p>

<p>Law No. 23 of February 23, 2024 for the ratification of the Agreement between the Government of Romania and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the mutual recognition of educational documents, signed in Bucharest on August 18, 2023 22 February 2024</p>	<p>Lege nr. 23 din 23 februarie 2024 pentru ratificarea Acordului dintre Guvernul României și Cabinetul de miniștri al Ucrainei privind recunoașterea reciprocă a actelor de studii, semnat la București la 18 august 2023</p>	<p>https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/279451 (RO)</p>
<p>Order of the Ministry of Education No. 5,679 of July 29, 2024 on the approval of the composition of the Commission for the coordination of the activity of assigning pre-schoolers/students to educational units where they can carry out educational activities, as well as to institutions where they will benefit from psychopedagogical assistance and counselling, of the procedure for its organization and functioning and for the approval of the Procedure for the registration as listeners in the courses of educational units of minors in special situations who come from the area of the armed conflict in Ukraine and have entered the territory of Romania 5 August 2024</p>	<p>Ordin nr. 5.679 din 29 iulie 2024 privind aprobarea componenței Comisiei de coordonare a activității de repartizare a preșcolărilor/elevilor la unitățile de învățământ în care pot desfășura activități educaționale, precum și în instituțiile în care vor beneficia de asistență psihopedagogică și consiliere, a procedurii de organizare și funcționare a acesteia și pentru aprobarea Procedurii de înscriere ca audienți la cursurile unităților de învățământ a minorilor aflați în situații deosebite care provin din zona conflictului armat din Ucraina și intrați pe teritoriul României</p>	<p>https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocumentAfis/286547 (RO)</p>
<p>Order of the Ministry of Education no. 6.127 of October 24, 2022 for the approval of the Methodology regarding schooling and the organization and conduct of the introductory course in Romanian and the Procedure regarding the development, approval and distribution of the programs and manuals of the introductory course in Romanian for minors who have acquired a form of international protection or a right of residence in Romania, as well as for minors who are citizens of the Member States of the European Union and the European Economic Area and the Swiss Confederation 11 November 2022</p>	<p>Ordin nr. 6.127 din 24 octombrie 2022 pentru aprobarea Metodologiei privind școlarizarea și organizarea și desfășurarea cursului de inițiere în limba română și a Procedurii privind elaborarea, aprobarea și distribuția programelor și manualelor cursului de inițiere în limba română pentru minorii care au dobândit o formă de protecție internațională sau un drept de ședere în România, precum și pentru minorii cetățeni ai statelor membre ale Uniunii Europene și ale Spațiului Economic European și ai Confederației Elvețiene</p>	<p>https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/261307 (RO)</p>

Decision No. 440 of April 30, 2025 on the approval of available places for state pre-university education and state higher education in the 2025-2026 school/academic year 5 May 2025	Hotărâre nr. 440 din 30 aprilie 2025 privind aprobarea cifrelor de școlarizare pentru învățământul preuniversitar de stat și pentru învățământul superior de stat în anul școlar/universitar 2025-2026	https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/297074 (RO)
Order No. 6,695 of November 14, 2025 for the approval of the Framework Methodology regarding the mobility of teaching staff in pre-university education in the 2026-2027 school year 26 November 2025	Ordin nr. 6.695 din 14 noiembrie 2025 pentru aprobarea Metodologiei-cadru privind mobilitatea personalului didactic de predare din învățământul preuniversitar în anul școlar 2026-2027	https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocumentAfis/304704 (RO)
Order of the Ministry of Labor and Social Solidarity No. 1,938 of July 30, 2024 on the approval of the Procedure for the employment of Ukrainian citizens coming from the armed conflict zone in Ukraine 20 September 2024	Ordin nr. 1.938 din 30 iulie 2024 pentru aprobarea Procedurii de încadrare în muncă a cetățenilor ucraineni care provin din zona de conflict armat din Ucraina	https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/288707 (RO)
Order of the Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity No. 1,875 of July 11, 2024 for the approval of the models of the forms necessary for the granting of social assistance benefits to foreign citizens or stateless persons coming from the area of armed conflict in Ukraine 5 August 2024	Ordin nr. 1.875 din 11 iulie 2024 pentru aprobarea modelelor formularelor necesare acordării unor beneficii de asistență socială pentru cetățenii străini sau apatrizi care provin din zona conflictului armat din Ucraina	https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/286507 (RO)
Order No. 896 of September 10, 2024 on the approval of the procedure for providing social services to adult persons with disabilities, accompanied or unaccompanied, who entered Romania from the armed conflict zone in Ukraine 17 September 2024	Ordin nr. 896 din 10 septembrie 2024 privind aprobarea procedurii de acordare a serviciilor sociale pentru persoanele adulte cu dizabilități, însoțite sau neînsoțite, intrate în România din zona conflictului armat din Ucraina	https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/288372 (RO)

<p>Order No. 77 of January 31, 2025 on amending and supplementing the Methodological Norms for establishing the supporting documents regarding the acquisition of the insured person status, as well as for establishing the documents necessary for assigning the unique identification number in the social health insurance system to foreign citizens or stateless persons in special situations who come from the armed conflict zone in Ukraine, approved by Order of the President of the National Health Insurance House No. 1,549/2018 14 februarie 2025</p> <p>Modified: 23 May 2025 by Order no. 763/2025 and on 01 August 2025 by Order 1041/2025.</p>	<p>Ordin nr. 77 din 31 ianuarie 2025 privind modificarea și completarea Normelor metodologice pentru stabilirea documentelor justificative privind dobândirea calității de asigurat, precum și pentru stabilirea documentelor necesare atribuirii numărului unic de identificare în sistemul de asigurări sociale de sănătate cetățenilor străini sau apatrizilor aflați în situații deosebite care provin din zona conflictului armat din Ucraina, aprobate prin Ordinul președintelui Casei Naționale de Asigurări de Sănătate nr. 1.549/2018</p> <p>Ordin nr. 763 din 20 mai 2025 privind modificarea și completarea Normelor metodologice</p> <p>Ordin nr. 1.041 din 30 iulie 2025 privind modificarea Normelor metodologice</p>	<p>https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/294735 (RO)</p>
<p>Government Emergency Ordinance no. 100 regarding the approval and implementation of the National Plan of Measures regarding the protection and inclusion of displaced persons from Ukraine, beneficiaries of temporary protection in Romania 29 June 2022</p>	<p>Ordonanță de urgență nr. 100 din 29 iunie 2022 privind aprobarea și implementarea Planului național de măsuri cu privire la protecția și incluziunea persoanelor strămutate din Ucraina, beneficiare de protecție temporară în România, precum și pentru modificarea și completarea unor acte normative</p>	<p>https://bit.ly/3MuemWO (RO)</p>
<p>Decision No. 172 of April 3, 2025 on the establishment, organization and functioning of the Interministerial Working Group for the Reconstruction of Ukraine 03 April 2025</p>	<p>Decizie nr. 172 din 3 aprilie 2025 pentru constituirea, organizarea și funcționarea Grupului de lucru interministerial pentru reconstrucția Ucrainei</p>	<p>https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/296374</p>
<p>Decision No. 690 of August 21, 2025 for the approval of the payment of Romania's voluntary contribution to the NATO - Ukraine Comprehensive Assistance Package Trust Fund 22 August 2025</p>	<p>Hotărâre nr. 690 din 21 august 2025 pentru aprobarea plății contribuției voluntare a României către Fondul voluntar al NATO privind Pachetul de asistență cuprinzătoare pentru Ucraina</p>	<p>https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/301570</p>

<p>Senate Decision No. 92 of 6 October 2025 on the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - A predictable and common European way forward for Ukrainians in the EU - COM (2025) 649 final - Proposal for a Council Implementing Decision extending until 4 March 2027 the temporary protection as introduced by Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 - COM (2025) 650 final - Proposal for a Council Recommendation on a coordinated approach to the transition from temporary protection of displaced persons from Ukraine - COM (2025) 651 final 9 October 2025</p>	<p>Hotărârea Senatului nr. 92 din 6 octombrie 2025 referitoare la Comunicarea Comisiei către Parlamentul European, Consiliu, Comitetul Economic și Social European și Comitetul Regiunilor - O cale de urmat europeană previzibilă și comună pentru ucrainenii în UE - COM (2025) 649 final - Propunerea de Decizie de punere în aplicare a Consiliului de prelungire până la 4 martie 2027 a protecției temporare, astfel cum a fost introdusă prin Decizia de punere în aplicare (UE) 2022/382 - COM (2025) 650 final - Propunerea de Recomandare a Consiliului privind o abordare coordonată a tranziției de la protecția temporară a persoanelor strămutate din Ucraina - COM (2025) 651 final</p>	<p>https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliuDocument/302919 (RO)</p>
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The Emergency Ordinances adopted by the Government should be adopted by the Parliament. There is a delay at the legislative level in approving Emergency Ordinances; initially approved by the Senate, four relevant draft laws were abandoned pending legislative procedure at the Chamber of Deputies as the decision-making body. Two of them submitted since 2023¹³ and 2024¹⁴ were voided following the adoption of similar regulations, while the other two are at the level of relevant parliamentary committees waiting for the reports to be finalised.¹⁵

Following the adoption of the Ukrainian law on multiple citizenship enforceable since July 2025, its subsequent act has not included Romania as a country where Ukrainian citizens will be able to become citizens without giving up their Ukrainian passport. The Ukrainian government justified the selection on political and international solidarity grounds, including only five countries for a simplified procedure, namely USA, Canada, Germany, Poland and the Czech Republic. Romania's absence from the list has direct implications for the communities in both countries: Romanians in Ukraine would not be able to apply for Ukrainian citizenship without renouncing their Romanian citizenship, and Ukrainians established in

¹³ Draft Law on the approval of Emergency Ordinance no. 80/2023 for the amendment of art. 1 paragraph (11) of Emergency Ordinance no. 15/2022 on the provision of support and humanitarian assistance by the Romanian state to foreign citizens or stateless persons in special situations, coming from the area of the armed conflict in Ukraine - PLX 698/2023, available [here](#).

¹⁴ Draft Law on the approval of Emergency Ordinance no. 27/2024 for the amendment of art. 1, paragraphs (10) and (11) of Emergency Ordinance no. 15/2022 on the provision of support and humanitarian assistance by the Romanian state to foreign citizens or stateless persons in special situations, coming from the area of the armed conflict in Ukraine - PLX 253/2024, available [here](#).

¹⁵ Draft Law on the approval of Emergency Ordinance no. 15/2025 for the amendment of Emergency Ordinance no. 96/2024 on the provision of support and humanitarian assistance by the Romanian state to foreign citizens or stateless persons in special situations, coming from the area of the armed conflict in Ukraine - PLX 113/2025, available [here](#). Also, Draft Law for the approval of Emergency Ordinance no. 96/2024 regarding the provision of support and humanitarian assistance by the Romanian state to foreign citizens or stateless persons in special situations, coming from the area of armed conflict in Ukraine - PLX 467/2024, available [here](#).

Romania cannot benefit from dual citizenship under this legislation.¹⁶ TP holders are not considered as having a right to stay in Romania (only the right to temporarily remain on the territory), and this period is not eligible for citizenship. The Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated in September that the issue is pending assessment in order to issue an official position.¹⁷

Statistics

In its yearly [analysis](#) for 2025,¹⁸ the General Inspectorate for Immigration stated that a total of **201,890** residence permits were issued/reissued to TP beneficiaries, of which 199,358 (98.7%) were Ukrainian citizens. Most applications for the issuance/reissuance of residence permits for beneficiaries of temporary protection were registered in Bucharest (29.3%), Constanța (13.0%), Suceava (12.7%) and Maramureș (8.2%). The evolution of the number of TP permits issued/reissued was descendent, during the period 22.02.2022 - 31.12.2023 and relatively constant from 2024 to the end of 2025.

In another report, the General Inspectorate for Immigration,¹⁹ stated the official total figure of beneficiaries of temporary protection recognised until 31 December 2025 is **203,802**.

According to [Eurostat](#), Romania (the main source of data provided being the General Inspectorate for Immigration) reported **201.865** non-EU citizens who fled Ukraine and were under TP at the end of December 2025, while 27.330 were granted TP in 2025. The total number of decisions/people granted TP between 2022-2025 is **215.600**.

Number of decisions/people granted temporary protection in Romania, according to Eurostat	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Total	101,925	49,320	37,025	27,330	215,600
out of which unaccompanied minors	780	390	130	40	1340

According to the answer provided by IGI,²⁰ the total number of newly-arrived beneficiaries who received TP in 2025 was 25,673, a decrease by almost 30% compared with 2024, when 36,222 TP holders were registered. 1,230 identity documents were renewed throughout the year to those previously recognised, leading to a total of 26.903 beneficiaries (10,122 female – 37.6% and 16,781 male – 62.4%). Out of them, less than 13% were children – a total of 3,452 registered in 2025 (1,613 girls and 1,839 boys), while 42 were separated children (18 girls and 24 boys).

According to [UNHCR Data Portal](#) having as a data source the *General Inspectorate for Immigration*, **215,656** individuals were issued/reissued temporary protection documents until 31 December 2025 (including reissuance and renewals), of which 1,674 permits were issued for unaccompanied and separated children,²¹ while 27.604 TP permits were issued in 2025 (including reissuance and renewals), of which 42 for unaccompanied and separated children.

¹⁶ Active news, We support Ukraine, but we don't count: Romania, excluded from the multiple citizenship regime - *Sprrijinim Ucraina, dar nu contăm: România, exclusă din regimul de cetățenie multiplă*, by Andrei Nicolae, 17 November 2025, available [here](#).

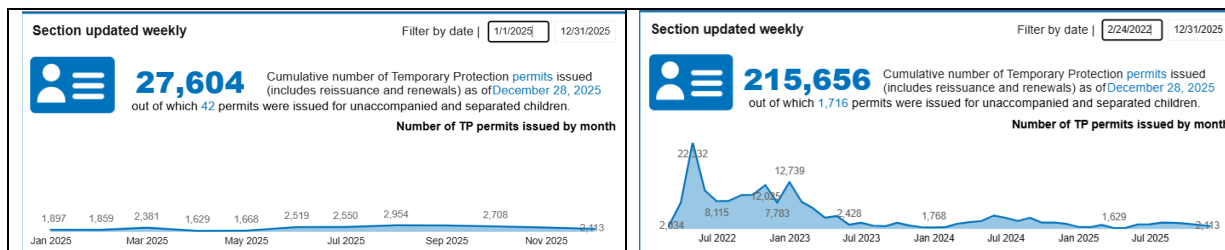
¹⁷ Parliamentary inquiry, The impact of Ukraine's adoption of the law on dual citizenship on the Romanian minority – *Interpelare parlamentară, Impactul adoptării de către Ucraina a legii privind dubla cetățenie asupra minorității românești*, by Alexandrin Moiseev, deputy, available [here](#).

¹⁸ General Inspectorate for Immigration Yearly analysis 2025, available [here](#).

¹⁹ General Inspectorate for Immigration press-release Patru ani de la declanșarea conflictului din Ucraina, on 24 February 2026, available [here](#).

²⁰ Answer provided by the General Inspectorate for Immigration on 15 May 2026.

²¹ UNHCR Data Portal, available [here](#).

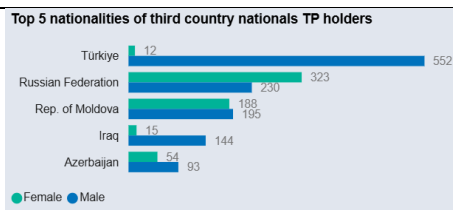


According to the answer provided by IGI²², the total number of non-Ukrainian beneficiaries newly recognised with TP in 2025 was 713, as follows:

No.	Country of origin	No. of TP holders	No.	Country of origin	No. of TP holders
1	Türkiye	368	6	Syria	18
2	Russian Fed.	104	7	Armenia	11
3	Azerbaijan	62	8	USA	8
4	Rep. of Moldova	31	9	Georgia	8
5	Iraq	31	10	Other nationalities	72

Top 5 nationalities of third country nationals TP holders, according to UNHCR data portal having as data source the General Inspectorate for Immigration:

No.	Country of origin	2024	2025
1	Türkiye	153	564
2	Russian Federation	422	553
3	Republic of Moldova	346	383
4	Iraq	128	159
5	Azerbaijan	75	147



Discrepancies in data reported by various institutions were noticed. It should be mentioned that the actual number of TP holders living in Romania cannot be easily calculated after Romania's fully accession to the Schengen area, while the General Inspectorate for Immigration is the only authoritative source in collecting and reporting data on TP recognitions/documents. Firstly, the discrepancies could include data reported on the number of TP documents issued.

According to the answer provided by IGI,²³ the total number beneficiaries of TP who renounced to their status in 2025 was of 5,833.

B. Qualification for temporary protection

Until 2 September 2022, in line with the Council Implementing Decision, the Temporary Protection Decree²⁴ provided that the following persons may apply for temporary protection:

- (a) Ukrainian nationals residing in the territory of Ukraine before 24 February 2022;²⁵

²² Answer provided by the General Inspectorate for Immigration on 15 May 2026.

²³ Answer provided by the General Inspectorate for Immigration on 15 May 2026.

²⁴ Art. 1 para 2 a), b) and c) and para. 2[^]1 and para. 2[^]2 TP Decree.

²⁵ Government of Romania, Explanatory note to Government Decision no. 367/2022 on establishing conditions for ensuring temporary protection, as well as for amending and supplementing certain normative acts in the field of foreigners - According to art.2 letter c) of the Directive 2001/55/CE, "displaced persons" mean third-country nationals or stateless persons who have had to leave their countries or regions of origin or have been evacuated, in particular following an appeal by international organizations, and who cannot return, in safe and durable conditions, due to the situation in that country, and who may fall within the scope of Article 1A of the Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. Considering these aspects, this normative act extends

- (b) stateless persons, and nationals of third countries other than Ukraine, who benefited from international protection (for example, having a refugee status) or equivalent national protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022;
- (c) family members of the persons referred to in points (a) and (b)
- (d) stateless persons, and nationals of third countries other than Ukraine, who can prove that they were legally residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 on the basis of a valid permanent residence permit issued in accordance with Ukrainian law, and who are unable to return in safe and durable conditions to their country or region of origin.
- (e) other close relatives who lived together as part of the family unit at the time of the circumstances surrounding the mass influx of displaced persons, and who were wholly or mainly dependent on a person referred to in point (a) or (b) at the time.

The following persons shall be considered as family members: spouses, minor children who have not reached the age of 18, unmarried, without distinction as to whether they were born in or out wedlock or adopted. Close relatives, in the sense of point c), are the ascendants and descendants up to the second degree, respectively collateral relatives up to the third degree.

As of 2 September 2022, when the Temporary Protection Decree was amended by the Decision 1077/2022, the scope of temporary protection was broadened as follows:

- (a) Ukrainian citizens, regardless of the time of arrival in Romania, and their family members;
- (b) third-country nationals non-Ukrainians or stateless persons who benefited in Ukraine before 24.02.2022 from international protection or an equivalent national form of protection, regardless of the time of arrival in Romania²⁶, and their family members²⁷;
- (c) third-country nationals non-Ukrainians or stateless persons who left Ukraine on or after 24.02.2022 and who prove that they have legal residence in Ukraine, based on a permanent residence permit issued in accordance with Ukrainian legislation, and who are unable to return in safe and durable conditions to their country or region of origin and their family members - if the sponsor is recognised by the Romanian authorities as a beneficiary of temporary protection.²⁸

Family members of the persons referred to in letter a) and b) are, regardless of their nationality:

- ❖ spouses (legally married);

the benefit of temporary protection to Ukrainian citizens who were on the territory of Romania before February 24, 2022 and who, due to the conflict in Ukraine, cannot return to their country, available [here](#).

²⁶ Government of Romania, Explanatory note to Government Decision no.1077/31.08.2022 for amending and supplementing Government Decision No. 367/2022 on establishing conditions for ensuring temporary protection, as well as for amending and supplementing certain normative acts in the field of foreigners - stateless persons and third-country nationals other than Ukraine who benefited from international protection or equivalent national protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 should also be considered for recognition of temporary protection, even if they left Ukraine before 24.02.2022, since, in light of recognition as beneficiaries of international protection, it is presumed that they cannot return either to their country of origin or, obviously, to Ukraine. In relation to this category of persons, the only possible option, at this time, would be guidance to apply for international protection in Romania, but such an option would affect the very purpose of activating temporary protection, namely to reduce the pressure on the asylum system, available [here](#).

²⁷ Government of Romania, Explanatory note to Government Decision no.1077/31.08.2022 for amending and supplementing Government Decision No. 367/2022 on establishing conditions for ensuring temporary protection, as well as for amending and supplementing certain normative acts in the field of foreigners - family members of stateless persons and third-country nationals other than Ukraine who can prove that they were legally residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 on the basis of a valid permanent residence permit issued in accordance with Ukrainian law and who cannot return in safe and stable conditions to Ukraine or their region of origin - thus who are recognised as beneficiaries of temporary protection - should also be included for the purposes of the application of Implementing Decision (EU) No 382/2022. Thus, if in the main category situation the application of temporary protection has been established, the principle of family unity must be respected. Furthermore, the Commission guidelines of 21.03.2022 should be taken into account, which provide that, although family members of permanent residents are not provided for in the Decision as a separate category, Member States are encouraged to extend the application to them and are advised to avoid recognising or granting different statuses to members of the same family, available [here](#).

²⁸ IGI, Information on the new legislative provisions regarding the expansion of the categories of persons, refugees from Ukraine, who can be granted temporary protection, available in Romanian at: <https://bit.ly/430M7Gg>.

- ❖ unmarried minor children of the beneficiaries or of the spouse, whether they were born in or out wedlock or adopted;
- ❖ other close relatives who lived together, as part of the family, when the events that led to the massive influx of displaced persons took place and who were at that time totally or mainly dependent on the person provided for in a) or b) who benefit from temporary protection²⁹;
- ❖ Other close relatives who lived together, as part of the family, when the events that led to the massive influx of displaced persons took place and on whom the person provided for in a) or b) was at that time totally or mainly dependent, and who cannot return, under safe and stable conditions, to their country or region of origin. In this situation, kinship in the direct line up to the second degree (parents, grandparents, children, grandchildren) is considered, respectively kinship in the collateral line up to the third degree (brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews of brothers).³⁰

People fleeing Ukraine who do not fall under the scope of the temporary protection regime may make an asylum application.

Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a massive influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC and having the effect of introducing temporary protection was extended until 4 March 2024, and further on until March 2027. Permits issued to beneficiaries of temporary protection in Romania are valid for the entire period of application of the EU Decision, thus they will be valid and automatically extended, no request in this regard being necessary.

Although both the Temporary Protection Directive 55/2001 and Asylum Law 122/2006 (fully implementing the Directive 55/2001) provide for a maximum period of implementation of three years of temporary protection, Romania adopted only one legislative act in this regard in March 2022 (Government Decision 367/2022),³¹ considering automatic extension of its application following adoption of three implementing Decisions have been issued by the Council (2022/382, 2023/2409 and 2024/1836) at EU level. According to the Law no.122/2006 on asylum in Romania,³² in the event that temporary protection is granted by decision of the Council of the European Union, the Government of Romania, upon the proposal of the General Inspectorate for Immigration, issues a decision which will provide for the concrete conditions for ensuring temporary protection of persons displaced on the territory of the Romanian state, as well as the source of financing for the expenses determined by ensuring temporary protection.

²⁹ Government of Romania, Explanatory note to Government Decision no.1077/31.08.2022 for amending and supplementing Government Decision No. 367/2022 on establishing conditions for ensuring temporary protection, as well as for amending and supplementing certain normative acts in the field of foreigners - other close relatives who were living together, as part of the family, when the events that led to the massive influx of displaced persons took place and on whom the person referred to in Article 2(1)(a) or (b) and (2) of Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 was at that time wholly or mainly dependent – this category includes parents of another nationality or other adult relatives who accompany and are dependent on Ukrainian minors, in whose case it is not possible, according to the current regulation, to recognise temporary protection. Thus, in many cases identified in practice, minors who had acquired Ukrainian citizenship through their father were accompanied by mothers who had another nationality or by other relatives with whom a dependency relationship was created from the country of origin (aunts, grandparents, etc.). In such a context, given that they do not individually belong to the categories established by legislation, it is necessary to regulate their stay on the territory of Romania, by including them in the category of beneficiaries of temporary protection, in order to avoid the separation of families or the separation of children from the adults who accompanied them and on whom they are dependent. However, as shown above, the Commission guidelines of 21.03.2022 provide that Member States are encouraged to extend the application to other categories and are advised to avoid recognizing or granting different statuses to members of the same family, available [here](#).

³⁰ IGI, Information on the new legislative provisions regarding the expansion of the categories of persons, refugees from Ukraine, who can be granted temporary protection, available in Romanian at: <https://bit.ly/430M7Gg>.

³¹ Government Decision no. 367 of 18 March 2022 on establishing conditions for ensuring temporary protection, as well as for amending and supplementing certain normative acts in the field of foreigners.

³² Art.131 paragraph (4) of Law no.122/2006 on asylum in Romania.

Government Decision 367/2022 has been implemented in accordance with national legislation and EU compulsory regulations. According to the art. 148 (2) Constitution of Romania,³³ following EU accession, the provisions of the founding treaties of the EU, as well as other binding Community regulations, shall prevail over contrary provisions in domestic laws, in compliance with the provisions of the act of accession. Thus, the prolongation of temporary protection has not been regulated at the national level, in consideration solely of the EU Decisions who extended it. It should be mentioned that the TP permits are valid during the implementation of the Council Implementation Directive 2022/382, therefore it is not an issue of automatic extension, but merely as continuing validity of status and identity documents.

Third-country nationals who left Ukraine after 24 February 2022 due to Russia's aggression and who requested TP from the Romanian state were also allowed to enter the country, even if they were not in possession of a valid travel document pursuant to Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382.

C. Access to temporary protection and registration

1. Admission to territory

There are no reports or testimonies from 2025 nor in previous years, suggesting that anyone fleeing Ukraine was refused entry at the Ukrainian-Romanian border crossing points during the year. The Border Police reported that the highest influx of persons who arrived (directly or indirectly through the territory of the Republic of Moldova) from the conflict zone was recorded in the first months after the beginning of the war in Ukraine, and they were allowed to enter the country, without requiring an entry visa, regardless of the type of document held, for humanitarian reasons, in accordance with the provisions of Article 6(5) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399. This situation was also applicable to those in transit.

Third-country nationals, who left Ukraine after 24 February 2022, due to Russia's aggression, and who requested TP from the Romanian state, were also allowed to enter the country, even if they were not in possession of a valid travel document pursuant to Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382. Thus, the Border Police ensured access to asylum/temporary protection procedures for all persons who requested it (at border crossing points or in the border area/green border - in the case of persons who fraudulently crossed the state border) as a form of protection from the Romanian state. In addition, the Border Police emphasised that, in the context of Russia's aggression against Ukraine, the application of the Agreement between the European Union and Ukraine on readmission has been suspended, which means that there were no return procedures carried out for any persons detected by the border police, in connection with the unauthorised crossing of the state border from Ukraine in Romania.

A case regarding the extradition of one Ukrainian to Russia was ruled upon in 2022. Romanian national authorities detained a Chechen asylum seeker in March 2022, on the grounds that she posed a threat to national security. She had fled her home in Ukraine in the aftermath of Russia's invasion in February 2022. The Romanian border guards separated her from her young son and detained her pending extradition based on a Russian Interpol red notice.³⁴ On 18 April 2022, the court of Appeal of Suceava authorised her extradition to Russia,³⁵ whereas the judicial authorities of the Russian Federation have presented in writing, in documents submitted to the Ministry of Justice, a series of guarantees,³⁶ while her appeal was finally rejected on 4 May by the High Court of Cassation and Justice in Romania. The last Court noted that likewise, the Russian-Ukrainian military conflict cannot constitute a reason for refusing extradition, the admission of the extradition request being based on the documents in the file and not on

³³ Constitution of Romania, available [here](#).

³⁴ Amnesty International, Europe: Halt returns of people from the North Caucasus to Russia where they are at risk of torture and abuse, 17 January 2024, available [here](#).

³⁵ Amnesty International, Romania: Ukrainian refugee faces extradition to Russia: Amina Gerikhanova, 29 April 2022, [link](#).

³⁶ High Court of Cassation and Justice, Penal Section, Decision no. 282 of 04 May 2022, available only in Romanian [here](#).

the circumstantial situations that do not directly involve the violation of the fundamental rights of the requested person, as there is no evidentiary element in the file that would lead to this conclusion. In addition, the arrest warrant and the INTERPOL alert were issued a long time ago, respectively since 2018, and the search for the extraditable person carried out by this prosecutor's office until 15.12.2017, when she was placed on the international wanted list. The same High Court also concluded that simply submitting an asylum application is not enough to be considered exempt from extradition.³⁷ On 9 May, 2022, the applicant, Amina Gerikhanova, was granted interim measures by the European Court of Human Rights under the Rule 39 procedure. The Court informed the Romanian Government that it should not extradite her pending its assessment of her situation.³⁸ Her extradition to Russia was only stopped following a massive public outcry and the imposition of interim measures by the European Court of Human Rights. Romania recognised her as a refugee afterwards.³⁹

In a similar case of extradition ruled on by the High Court of Cassation and Justice (against the ruling of the Court of Appeal of Suceava of 10 May 2022),⁴⁰ judges stated that on 15 March 2022, the Russian Federation initiated the procedure for withdrawal from the Council of Europe. In this context, it is noteworthy that the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights is being denied, which calls for increased caution in assessing the consequences that extradition to the Russian Federation could have.⁴¹ No other similar cases were reported in 2025.

According to the Territorial Inspectorate of Border Police Sighet,⁴² covering the Northern part of the border of Romania with Ukraine, in 2025, 4,556 cases of irregular border crossing from Ukraine to Romania were recorded, involving 10,250 Ukrainian citizens: 5,402 in Maramureş County, 3,800 in Suceava County and 1,048 at the border related to Satu Mare County. Compared to 2024, when approximately 13,000 Ukrainian citizens were detected at the green border, a moderate decrease in the phenomenon can be observed. Starting from the beginning of the conflict in Ukraine until the end of 2025, 31,618 Ukrainian citizens have crossed in an irregular manner into Romania.

In 2025, seven criminal cases were registered in the counties of Maramureş and Suceava, involving eight individuals who facilitated the irregular crossing of the border for 15 Ukrainian citizens. For six of the facilitators, the competent courts ordered preventive arrest.

Since the outbreak of conflict in Ukraine, 35 Ukrainian citizens were found dead (out of which, 7 only in 2025). In 2025, more than 200 search and rescue operations were conducted for Ukrainian citizens in the Maramureş Mountains, with more than 382 Ukrainian citizens rescued (250 in 2024).⁴³ [Salvamont Maramures](#) reported an increase by 38% of the interventions to rescue Ukrainian citizens from 71 in 2024 to 98 in 2025, with an increase also from 250 to 213 of individuals rescued.

All Ukrainian citizens who were detected at the green border, as well as those who entered legally through border crossing points, were further checked in the relevant databases, in order to identify all active threats, as well as in order to prevent other situations with a major impact on the climate of public order and safety or other types of threats to border security.

According to the Coast Guard,⁴⁴ in 2025, 104 cases had a migration purpose, involving 194 migrants, mostly Ukrainian citizens who irregularly crossed the border in order to obtain a form of protection.

³⁷ Idem.

³⁸ Amnesty International News, 2022, available [here](#).

³⁹ Amnesty International, Europe: Halt returns of people from the North Caucasus to Russia where they are at risk of torture and abuse, 17 January 2024, available [here](#).

⁴⁰ Penal decision no. 47 of 10 May 2022, Court of Appeal of Suceava

⁴¹ High Court of Cassation and Justice, Penal Section, Decision no. 339 of 25 May 2022, available [here](#)

⁴² Evaluation of the activity of the Territorial Inspectorate of the Border Police of Sighetu Marmăției carried out in 2025, 20 February 2026, available [here](#).

⁴³ Evaluation of the activity of the Territorial Inspectorate of the Border Police of Sighetu Marmăției carried out in 2025, 20 February 2026, available [here](#).

⁴⁴ Analysis of the main activities carried out by the Coast Guard in 2025, 12 February 2026, available [here](#).

Compared to the same period of the previous year, the number of migrants detected decreased by about two times. In 2025, 12 facilitators were identified, and 111 asylum applications were submitted to the territorial structures of the Coast Guard, mainly at the border with Ukraine.

2. Freedom of movement

There are no reports that individuals entitled to temporary protection not holding a biometric passport or biometric travel document experienced any issue in moving within the country territory or while attempting to continue their journey towards other European countries.

3. Registration under temporary protection

The authority responsible for registering the temporary protection application in Romania is IGI. At the time of presenting themselves to the authorities, the following steps will be undertaken:

- ❖ signing a consent form regarding the processing of personal data;
- ❖ the personal documents they present are photocopied;
- ❖ the personal documents are verified;
- ❖ the person is photographed;
- ❖ the following personal data are recorded: surname and first name, date of birth, citizenship, sex, identity, civil status, family situation, family ties, address in Romania (if known);
- ❖ the persons receive a residence permit in Romania with a personal numerical code (*'cod numeric personal / CNP'* in Romanian).

Each person wishing to be registered needs to be physically present, in order to be photographed. Children must be present in order to be identified, photographed and registered.

Persons are considered beneficiaries of TP under Council Decision 382/2022 and not based on a request that is further assessed like an asylum request. However, there are two exceptions, when temporary protection is assessed, namely: for an assessment of return to the country of origin for some categories of non-Ukrainian citizens and in cases of exclusion from temporary protection, when a decision may be appealed against. No such cases were reported for so far.

IGI-DAI reported that all beneficiaries registered are communicated to the EU Platform.

At the beginning of the conflict, Ukrainian citizens did not express the intention to apply for TP, because they believed that within 90 days the conflict would end and there would be no need to register. During this period, IGI-DAI provided information on TP to persons accommodated in public owned spaces, such as schools. NGOs also provided them with information on this. Persons living in cities with no IGI-DAI centre to register for TP, were provided with transport by the government to register.

Ukrainian citizens and third-country nationals fleeing Ukraine, who entered Romania with any kind of documents, can remain legally in Romania for up to 90 days, even if they do not register as beneficiaries of TP. They may register as a beneficiary of TP in Romania throughout the period of validity of the temporary protection.

The relevant documents for registration as a beneficiary of TP are, depending on the situation, the following:

- ❖ identity documents (identity card, driving licence, travel document or any other authentic document with a photograph);
- ❖ documents which prove the status of the person in Ukraine (for example, permanent residence permit, document issued to beneficiaries of international protection, etc.);
- ❖ documents which prove the family ties (for example, family card, birth / marriage certificate, etc.).

Upon registration the person receives a residence permit in Romania with a personal numerical code ('*cod numeric personal / CNP*' in Romanian).

No problems were reported with registration. Registration was done swiftly, no delays reported.

Individuals who have been excluded from the granting of temporary protection or family reunification can appeal against the rejection decision issued by the IGI-DAI. The decision may be challenged within 10 days from the communication. The court renders a definitive decision within 30 days.⁴⁵ No such cases were reported.

In 2025, 27.604 individuals received TP documents, according to the UNHCR data portal,⁴⁶ while in the statistics of Eurostat the reported number is 27,330.

The TP Decree was modified by Decision no. 505/2024 including the possibility to declare and establish the residence in Romania within the TP permit. In order to certify the residence in Romania, the beneficiary of temporary protection must submit to the competent structure of the General Inspectorate for Immigration one of the following documents: title deed, lease agreement registered with the tax administration, loan agreement concluded in authentic form or any other documents concluded under the validity conditions provided for by the Romanian legislation in force regarding the tenancy title, which prove the acquisition of tenancy rights (similarly in which proof of residence is provided by asylum seekers), provided for by the Methodological Norms for the application of Law no. 122/2006 on asylum in Romania.⁴⁷ In the absence of such documents, the residence permit for beneficiaries of temporary protection shall indicate the locality and county, respectively the sector in the case of the municipality of Bucharest, as declared by the beneficiary of temporary protection. In the case of TP beneficiaries admitted for care or accommodation in care institutions, social service centres or educational centres under the administration of local public administration authorities, the residence permit for beneficiaries of temporary protection shall include the address of the institution or centre in question. Proof of residence shall be provided by a written declaration of the head of the care institution, social service centre or educational centre or the authorized person.

According to the Government Decision no. 505/2024 - residence permits for TP beneficiaries issued before the entry into force of this Decision shall remain valid for the period of application of Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass inflow of persons displaced from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC and having the effect of introducing TP, as subsequently amended.

Even though Government Decision no. 505/2024 provided for a deadline for renewal of identity documents (within 180 days from the date of entry into force of this Decision – namely 17 May 2024, TP beneficiaries may request the General Inspectorate for Immigration to exchange the permit for beneficiaries of temporary protection), the authorities continued to issue new permits afterwards, including in 2025, with only few cases of misunderstanding and delays reported at county levels.

4. Legal assistance

The National Union of Romanian Bars (UNBR) and the bars in the country provided a bilingual Romanian-Ukrainian Guide, a hotline dedicated exclusively to Ukrainian citizens for legal information and a list

⁴⁵ Art. 142 Asylum Act.

⁴⁶ UNHCR Operational Data Portal, available [here](#).

⁴⁷ Approved by Governmental Decision No. 1,251/2006. According to the General Inspectorate for Immigration, proof of residence is also provided with the written declaration of the head of the protection institution, of the social services centre or of the educational centre or of the person authorized by it, in the case of beneficiaries of temporary protection who are hospitalized or received for care or accommodation in protection institutions, in social services centres or in educational centres that are under the administration of local public authorities (Information on establishing residence in Romania, in the case of beneficiaries of temporary protection, 17 October 2024, available [here](#)).

(continuously updated) of lawyers who can provide free legal assistance, speaking English, French, Italian, Spanish, Hungarian, Russian and Ukrainian.

The Equality and Human Rights Action Centre (ACTEDO), a human rights organisation from Romania stands in solidarity with Ukraine and the Ukrainian people and provides pro bono legal assistance to people affected by the war started by Russia, joining the campaign "Lawyers for refugees" of the National Union of Romanian Bar Associations.

Out of the 42 implementing partners gathered under the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP), UNHCR listed 6 remaining organizations carrying out protection-related activities in 2025, covering 7 counties at the end of the year.⁴⁸ These organisations reported combined activities of "legal counselling and assistance" that reached more than 14,500 persons in 2025. Other protection-related activities include capacity-building for practitioners and volunteers, awareness-raising (on the availability of services and on the dangers of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment), psychological support, cash assistance (partly) and promotion of social cohesion. Legal assistance activities are undertaken throughout the country and with a stronger emphasis on the north-eastern part of the country (along the border with Ukraine) and in large urban areas. Specifically on the topic of legal assistance, the RRP has the following organisations providing assistance: AidROM, CNRR, FONSS, Fundatia Comunitara Sibiu, National Youth Foundation, Terre des Hommes, World Vision, UNHCR and UNICEF.⁴⁹

5. Information provision and access to NGOs

The Asylum Act provides the right for beneficiaries to be informed, in writing, in a language they are expected to understand, of the provisions relating to temporary protection.⁵⁰

To facilitate refugees' access to response services, one-stop centres, such as Blue Dots and the integrated support hub at RomExpo in Bucharest have been established and provided a comprehensive set of services and support, from registration to material items to information and counselling. Help lines and information websites were also launched.⁵¹ Meanwhile, except for RomEXPO, all other centres have been closed.

Dopomoha (Help) is a web support and information platform for migrants fleeing the war in Ukraine, where they may find up to date information in Romanian, Ukrainian English and Russian on entry requirements, education, labour and other useful information. The website was created by Code for Romania in partnership with the Department for Emergency Situations (DSU), UNHCR, IOM and CNRR ING Bank.

The government also established an information website in Romanian and Ukrainian with detailed information upon arrival in Romania, education, health, labour, legal assistance and others.⁵² However, it was not updated since April 2025.

IGI-DAI also published useful information for people fleeing from Ukraine on their website.⁵³

A call centre supported by IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF and WHO was also established. It is available on weekdays (Mon-Fri, 8:00 – 16:00) and provides information on rights and services in the following areas: health, education, social protection and labour;⁵⁴ however, its activity decreased due to various reasons, including lack of funding and reduced number of requests for information. The Centre has limited its

⁴⁸ UNHCR, Romania - Ukraine Situation Annual 2025 Overview, 12 January 2026, available [here](#).

⁴⁹ UNHCR Operational Data Portal, 2023 Romania Refugee Response Plan, available at: <https://bit.ly/3XsnK4r>.

⁵⁰ Art.133 para. (1) b) Asylum Act.

⁵¹ UNHCR, Regional Refugee Response Plan - 2023 Romania Chapter, 28 February 2023, available at: <https://bit.ly/45BX9Dr>.

⁵² Romanian Government, Department for accountability social community and vulnerable groups, available at: <https://bit.ly/3IQ1Nns>.

⁵³ See in Romanian: <https://bit.ly/3NeP4O5>.

⁵⁴ UNHCR, Inter-Agency Operational Update, March 2023.

coverage for Ukrainians in 2025, targeting other categories of regular migrants in Romania. The Governmental call-centre aimed to support Ukrainian citizens in Romania modified its phone number and schedule starting on 1 September, while the information was shared on social media for the beneficiaries.⁵⁵ The call-centre was set up in 2023 with IOM support and provides information on healthcare, education, labour and employment and other integrated related activities. The call centre staff have been thoroughly trained to handle customer inquiries, complaints, suggestions and feedback, as well as to identify issues which may need further support and refer callers to the relevant service sources.

According to the Border Police, in 2022 mainly, after the completion of the border formalities, depending on the support needed, persons fleeing Ukraine were referred to representatives of the local authorities, county council, NGOs and volunteers present in the vicinity of the crossing points.⁵⁶

D. Guarantees for vulnerable groups

According to UNHCR, reporting mechanisms have been in place since the early days of the refugee influx to identify and refer vulnerable refugees at the border points, including unaccompanied and separated children, persons with disabilities and persons with serious medical needs, to specialised NGOs and services.⁵⁷

Based on UNHCR reporting, unaccompanied and separated children were referred to the government family tracing and reunification services, received appropriate support family and community alternative care arrangements, and legal counselling on access to relevant services and guardianship procedures.⁵⁸

An open-source software – Primero – was used to support outreach workers identify and register refugee children, including unaccompanied and separated children, and to refer them to specialised services as needed. The National Authority for the Protection of the Rights of the Child and Adoption (ANPDCA) reported that over 38,000 Ukrainian children were identified and registered in the national digital tool for monitoring and protecting children in vulnerable situations up to 2024. Out of this number, more than 8,000 were children aged 0-5, 20,500 aged 6-13 and over 9,000 were children between 14 and 17 years old. The majority lived in the community, and only 84 Ukrainian children were included in the special protection system in Romania.⁵⁹ This is considered as a good practice in the region with potential for developing cross-border case management and referral mechanisms.⁶⁰ There is no update available on similar data from Primero in 2025 on the webpage of the National Agency for the Protection of the Rights of the Child and Adoptions (ANPDCA).

According to the General Inspectorate for Immigration⁶¹ the breakdown of TP holders by age was the following:

Age/year	2022	2023	2024	2025 (until 01 June)	Total
0-17	32,771	11,638	4,792	1,308	50,509
18+	63,940	33,186	30,479	8,068	135,673
Total	96,711	44,824	35,271	9,376	186,182

⁵⁵ IOM, 28 August 2025, available [here](#).

⁵⁶ Border Police, 'Summary of Border Police activities carried out in 2022', available in Romanian at: <https://bit.ly/3WGQQKI>.

⁵⁷ UNHCR, *Regional Refugee Response Plan - 2023 Romania Chapter*, 28 February 2023, available at: <https://bit.ly/45BX9Dr>.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ Întâlnire la ANPDCA cu reprezentantul UNHCR în România, Pablo Zapata, 29 April 2025, available [here](#).

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ Ministry of Internal Affaires, Answer no. 14135/25.06.2025, available [here](#)

Mental health and psychosocial support services are provided by several NGOs, such as IOM Romania, Terre des Hommes, Save the Children, World Vision and also WHO.⁶² IOM Romania provided mental health and psychosocial support in several cities across Romania, including Bucharest, Brasov, Cluj-Napoca and Iasi, through a team of psychologists, caseworkers, and other specialised personnel from IOM and implementing partners (IPs).

On 26 April 2023, the Government of Romania adopted a decision aimed at connecting the financial support measures offered by the Romanian state to cover accommodation and food expenses, with those regarding the employment of people, the enrolment of children in a form of education and the acquisition of temporary protection status in Romania.⁶³ The decision came following an assessment of the implementation of the financial mechanism by central and local public administration authorities, where a series of divergences in the interpretation of the legal norms contained have been identified in practice, which have generated difficulties in granting lump sums. This situation led to the rejection of applications for lump sums, that according to the Government could lead to a high number of legal suits by TP holders.⁶⁴

On 18 January 2024, the Government of Romania adopted amendments to Government Decision 368/2023, which exempted TP holders from proving the employment as a condition for receiving financial support for certain vulnerable groups (persons temporarily unable to work for medical reasons, and women in their third trimester of pregnancy), and the inclusion of self-employed persons or adolescents aged 15 to 18 registered for work or working as eligible for support.⁶⁵

UNHCR has identified key needs and persistent gaps concerning vulnerable populations.⁶⁶

- Tailored support for children with specific needs: There is a need to enhance services for children with disabilities and improve overall understanding of case management practices for children requiring specialized care.
- Language barriers affecting adolescents: Adolescent refugees often struggle to recognize and report instances of violence or illegal activity due to limited language proficiency. This barrier not only fosters a sense of isolation but also impedes their ability to communicate effectively with authorities and access necessary support services.
- Challenges in reaching the most vulnerable: Isolated living conditions and complex vulnerabilities make it particularly difficult to reach refugees at high risk of abuse. Women lacking financial independence and facing intersecting vulnerabilities may feel forced to remain in abusive relationships. This underscores the urgent need for enhanced outreach efforts, expanded financial and psychological support, and sustainable housing solutions.

⁶² UNHCR, Inter-Agency Operational Update, March 2023.

⁶³ Government Decision no. 368/2023 was published in the Official Gazette of Romania, Part I, establishing the amount, conditions and mechanism for granting lump sums according to Government Emergency Ordinance no. 15/2022 on the provision of support and humanitarian assistance by the Romanian state to foreign citizens or stateless persons in special situations, coming from the area of the armed conflict in Ukraine, available only in Romanian [here](#).

⁶⁴ Explanatory Note to Government Decision no. 41/2024 on the amendment and completion of Government Decision no. 368/2023 for establishing the amount, conditions and mechanism for granting lump sums according to Government Emergency Ordinance no. 15/2022 on the granting of support and humanitarian assistance by the Romanian state to foreign citizens or stateless persons in special situations, coming from the area of the armed conflict in Ukraine, available only in Romanian [here](#)

⁶⁵ UNHCR, Inter-Agency Update Romania - January 2024, available [here](#). Governmental Decision 41/2024 on the amendment and completion of Government Decision no. 368/2023 for establishing the amount, conditions and mechanism for granting lump sums according to Government Emergency Ordinance no. 15/2022 on the granting of humanitarian support and assistance by the Romanian state to foreign citizens or stateless persons in special situations, coming from the area of the armed conflict in Ukraine, available only in Romanian [here](#).

⁶⁶ Ibid. See also, UNHCR, Inter-Agency Update Romania - November 2024, available [here](#).

According to GRETA,⁶⁷ while Ukrainian refugees receive financial aid for housing and food, the government significantly reduced this support in May 2023. According to civil society, along with declining international donor funding, this decision has increased refugees' vulnerability to exploitation. Some have returned to Ukraine due to financial hardship. NGOs also referred to cases of destitute Ukrainian women resorting to sex video chat services and suspected cases of sexual exploitation and abuses by landlords. Ukrainians Roma under temporary protection are highly vulnerable to exploitation and trafficking due to stigma, discrimination and lack of identity documents, which limit their ability to travel, access social services, secure employment and receive financial aid. Many returned to Ukraine after struggling to obtain essential services, facing repeated delays in state help and experiencing discrimination. Those who remained often live in refugee centres, as financial hardship and prejudice prevent them from finding private housing. Most work in the grey economy due to low education, lack of skills, and, in some cases, missing documents, further increasing their vulnerability.

According to the answer provided by IGI,⁶⁸ the General Inspectorate for Immigration is responsible only for granting temporary protection and issuing residence permits, while the assistance provided to displaced persons from Ukraine is done in accordance with Government Emergency Ordinance no. 96/2024 on the provision of support and humanitarian assistance by the Romanian state to foreign citizens or stateless persons in special situations, coming from the area of armed conflict in Ukraine. Also, based on the Operational Plan,⁶⁹ the General Inspectorate for Immigration benefits from the support of the European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA), in collaboration with experts and/or interpreters seconded by the agency.

In addition to government assistance, in 2025 TP beneficiaries could benefit from assistance through AMIF. Within some integration centers, through European-funded projects, integration activities are carried out for vulnerable persons identified among foreign citizens with the right to reside in Romania (including citizens of Ukraine beneficiaries of temporary protection). These regional centers are in cities where a large number of foreign citizens are registered, but the activity is carried out at national level through mobile teams.

- Region 1 - the project "InterAct - Active participation and integrated support for migrants in Romania - FAMI AM22A" is being carried out, implemented by the International Organization for Migration in Bucharest, Ilfov, Prahova, Buzau, Dambovita, Argeş, Vâlcea, Gorj, Braşov and Covasna - 2 Regional Centers being established in Bucharest and Braşov;
- Region 2 - the project "MyPlace to Integration" FAMI AM22B_01 implemented by JRS Romania Galaţi, Constanţa, Vaslui, Brăila, Vrancea, Bacău and Tulcea is being carried out, with 2 Regional Centers established in Galaţi and Constanţa;
- Region 3 - the project "MIGRA 3 - Integration Measures for Foreigners with Legal Residence in Region 3" FAMI AM22H is being carried out, implemented by the ICAR Foundation in Suceava, Iaşi, Botoşani and Neamţ, with 2 Integration Centers established in Iaşi and Rădăuţi;
- Region 4 - the project "PRISM 4- Promoting inclusion services for migrants in Region 4" is being carried out - FAMI AM22D implemented by the International Organization for Migration in the counties of Maramureş, Cluj, Satu Mare, Sălaj, Bistriţa Năsăud Mureş, Harghita, Alba and Sibiu, with 2 Regional Centers established in Cluj Napoca and Baia Mare
- Region 5 - the project "INTEGRIS - Migrant Integration Initiatives in Romania - carried out in Region 5 - FAMI AM 22I_01 implemented by the Ecumenical Association of Churches in Romania - AIDRom in the counties of Timiş, Arad, Bihor, Hunedoara, Caraş – Severin, Mehedinţi, with 2 Regional Centers established in the cities of Timişoara and Oradea
- Region 6 - the project "Connection and social inclusion in Region 6" is being carried out - FAMI AM22J implemented by Global HELP Association in Giurgiu, Călăraşi, Ialomiţa, Teleorman, Olt and Dolj counties, with 2 Regional Centers established in the cities of Giurgiu and Craiova

⁶⁷ Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) – Evaluation Report Romania, Implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, GRETA(2025)13, published on 12 November 2025, available [here](#).

⁶⁸ Answer provided by the General Inspectorate for Immigration on 15 May 2026.

⁶⁹ Operational plan 2025-2026 Agreed by the European Union Agency for Asylum and Romania, available [here](#).

Through the six mentioned regional projects, third country nationals with a right of residence on the territory of Romania (including TP beneficiaries) could access:

- Romanian language courses;
- civic orientation courses as well as social, cultural and recreational activities;
- medical insurance, reimbursement of medical services, the equivalent value of medicines and/or medical objects/materials for vulnerable cases;
- school supplies and other materials necessary for the educational process;
- reimbursement of meal expenses charged in nurseries, kindergartens and afterschool as well as the costs generated by participation in extracurricular activities undertaken by educational units;
- professional guidance;
- legal counselling to request family reunification;
- legal counselling and assistance for obtaining the right of permanent residence and Romanian citizenship;
- counselling and information regarding rights and obligations on the territory of Romania.

Another project called “The transition from emergency assistance to sustainable and autonomous social inclusion of Ukrainian refugees in Romanian society”, financed by the European Commission⁷⁰ was implemented starting with 2024 and continued in 2025 at the national level.

The project had three components:

- **component 1** implemented by the Emergency Situations Department (DSU) - covering accommodation expenses in collective or private accommodation for at least 6 months (January-June 2024) for at least 30,000 Ukrainian beneficiaries, with a total budget of 16.700.000 Euro. (October 2024-October 2025) - as a note, on 25 February 2026, another subsequent call for proposals was released with deadline in April 2026 for continuation of the same specific action, with a total budget of 21.812.500 lei⁷¹.

- **component 2** – including one Capacity Building Program for Romanian authorities/other relevant actors with responsibilities in providing assistance to target populations and other vulnerable groups with at least 300 stakeholders trained to improve their knowledge, skills and capacity to support the holistic inclusion of TP beneficiaries in their host communities, as well as one network of interpreters/intercultural mediators/information/social workers/protection staff in at least 5 cities in Romania

- **component 3** - at least 5,000 TP beneficiaries from Ukraine informed on how to access relevant services available at local, regional and national level and at least 1,000 TP holders benefiting from personalized assistance (education, health, language courses, employment, etc.) at national level.

a) Information and counselling on rights and obligations;

b) Medical and psychological assistance – by facilitating access to medicines, medical investigations and psychological counselling;

c) Socio-relational, recreational activities and cultural orientation sessions;

d) Romanian language courses – the courses will be organized for adults;

e) Measures to facilitate access to the labour market;

f) Personalized support for the integration of vulnerable people.

The last two components were implemented between September 2024 and November 2025.

⁷⁰ (COM) - AMIF/2023/SA/1.2.3.– Specific Action MS under pressure – Support for Ukraine.

⁷¹ AM2A2A – Continuing support for the transition from emergency assistance to sustainable and autonomous social inclusion of Ukrainian refugees in Romanian society – Component 1 Specific Action, available [here](#).

Content of Temporary Protection

A. Status and residence

1. Residence permit

Indicators: Residence permit

1. What is the duration of residence permits granted to beneficiaries of temporary protection?
Until 4th March 2026
2. How many residence permits were issued to beneficiaries from the activation of the Temporary Protection Directive until 31 December 2025?
201,890⁷²

The General Inspectorate for Immigration issues the beneficiaries of temporary protection with a residence permit on the territory of Romania and assigns a personal identification number (*cod numeric personal / CNP* in Romanian). The residence permit and the personal numerical code are used in the interaction with the Romanian authorities to enjoy the specific rights attached to TP.

Permits issued to TP beneficiaries in Romania are valid for the entire period of the application of the EU Decision, so they will be extended automatically, without the need for a request in this regard.

IGI-DAI reported that based on the guidelines of the EU Commission, TP holders enjoy freedom of movement, if they meet the legal travel conditions. Therefore, they have the possibility to register in more than one Member State, nonetheless they may only benefit from the afforded rights in one country. According to dopomoha.ro⁷³, if an individual can no longer benefit from temporary protection in Romania, s/he can contact the General Inspectorate for Immigration if residing in Romania, or the Romanian diplomatic mission if s/he is already abroad. After submission of the specific request or renunciation to the temporary protected status, the applicant will be informed to hand over the temporary permit, and afterwards a certificate confirming the refusal will be issued.

There are two possibilities for renouncing the related rights:

1. Relinquishment or renunciation may be the result of an express request from the beneficiary made at one of the IGI structures. In this case he/she will be issued a document attesting this.
2. If the person is not physically present in Romania, such a request may be lodged at the Romanian Embassy or Consulate where he/she is present. After the administrative procedure the Embassy or Consulate will issue the above-mentioned document.

IGI-DAI mentioned that relinquishment of related rights does not imply a de-registration of the respective person. There have been no re-registrations of temporary protection status following return from Ukraine to Romania.

According to the data provided in [Eurostat](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat), a decreased trend in registrations was noticed 49,320 residence permits were issued to TP beneficiaries in 2023, 37,025 in 2024, and 27,330 in 2025. No TP permits were withdrawn.⁷⁴ According to the General Inspectorate for Immigration, a number of 4,459 individuals renounced to their rights in Romania as beneficiary of temporary protection in 2024.⁷⁵

⁷² General Inspectorate for Immigration Yearly analysis 2025, available [here](#).

⁷³ See: <https://dopomoha.ro/ro/protectie-temporara>. Dopomoha (Help) is a web support and information platform for migrants fleeing the war in Ukraine available in Romanian, Ukrainian, English and Russian. This platform includes information on the entry requirements at the border, the procedure for seeking asylum in Romania, their rights and obligations as asylum seekers and useful resources for their stay in Romania. Dopomoha is a project created by Code for Romania in partnership with the Department for Emergency Situations (DSU), UNHCR, International Organization for Migration (OIM) and the National Romanian Council for Refugees (CNRR).

⁷⁴ UNHCR, Ukraine Situation: Romania, Overview of Temporary Protection Directive, available at: <https://bit.ly/3Kr8sVP>.

⁷⁵ Answer provided by the General Inspectorate for Immigration on 10 June 2025.

According to the current regulations, time spent in Romania based on a TP permit does not count towards other, more permanent types of residencies or citizenship, as the Asylum Law provides that the document issued to TP holders grants the mere permission to remain on the territory, and not a fully right to stay.⁷⁶ This *permission to stay in Romania* is granted only to asylum-seekers,⁷⁷ tolerated finally rejected asylum-seekers⁷⁸ or repeated asylum applications,⁷⁹ therefore TP holders do not get similar rights as beneficiaries of international protection, nor regular third country nationals with legal residence in the country, in this regard.⁸⁰ There was an increased interest among Ukrainians in understanding the requirements for obtaining Romanian citizenship.⁸¹

2. Access to asylum and other legal statuses

TP Beneficiaries can apply for asylum at any time and have their application processed. If a person fleeing Ukraine makes an asylum request and, at the end of the asylum procedure, he/she is not granted a form of international protection (refugee status or subsidiary protection), he/she will continue to enjoy temporary protection until the expiry of the period for which it was granted.

According to the General Inspectorate for Immigrations, 37 Ukrainians made an asylum application in Romania in 2025, 47 in 2024, and 59 in 2023,⁸² and 4401 in 2022 with a total of 4,546 Ukrainian citizens applied for asylum in Romania until 31 December 2025.⁸³

There is no governmental policy related to post-TPD solutions. Temporary protection granted in Romania falls under EU regulations, including its validity and automatic extensions, with any subsequent internal regulations, therefore Romania will adopt any decision taken at EU level. According to the article 132 of the Asylum Act (Law 122/2006) the end of TP can occur either when the maximum duration is reached or at any time by a decision of the EU Council adopted to that effect. Another possibility is to renounce to TP in Romania (mostly in the case of acquiring a new one in another country or voluntary repatriation) (see A.1. Residence permit).

Before adopting the TP Decree (18 March 2022), the Government modified the Emergency Ordinance 194/2002 on the legal regime of aliens by including foreigners whose TP granted by the decision of the Council of the European Union has ended among the categories of foreigners for whom the General Inspectorate for Immigration considers to be illegally staying in the country.⁸⁴

TP beneficiaries cannot receive the long-term residence in Romania.⁸⁵

One possibility to continue remaining in Romania after the end of TP is by obtaining the long-stay visa for employment, which is granted without presenting a copy of the employment notice among other categories to citizens of Ukraine as well as the Republic of Moldova or the Republic of Serbia employed on the territory of Romania with a full-time individual employment contract, for a maximum period of 9 months in a calendar year. The visa application must be accompanied by: proof of means of subsistence at the level of the minimum gross basic salary in the country guaranteed in payment for the entire period

⁷⁶ Art. 133 (1) a) of Law no. 122/2006 on asylum in Romania.

⁷⁷ Art. 17 (1) a) of Law no. 122/2006 on asylum in Romania.

⁷⁸ Art. 70 (2) of Law no. 122/2006 on asylum in Romania.

⁷⁹ Art. 89 of Law no. 122/2006 on asylum in Romania.

⁸⁰ According to art. 2 of the Asylum Law no. 122/2006, temporary protection is a form of protection different than international protection (covering refugee status or subsidiary protection)

⁸¹ UNHCR, Inter-Agency Romania Update - March 2024, available [here](#).

⁸² Evaluarea activității Inspectoratului General pentru Imigrări în anul 2024, 10.04.2025, available [here](#). and 2025, available [here](#).

⁸³ General Inspectorate for Immigration press-release Patru ani de la declanșarea conflictului din Ucraina, on 24 February 2026, available [here](#).

⁸⁴ Article XVII of Emergency Ordinance no. 20 of March 7, 2022, published in the Official Gazette no. 231 of March 8, 2022, available only in Romanian [here](#).

⁸⁵ Art. 70(2) of the Emergency Ordinance no. 194/2002 on the legal regime of foreigners in Romania, available only in Romanian [here](#).

entered in the visa; c) criminal record certificate or other document with the same legal value, issued by the authorities of the state of domicile or residence; d) medical insurance for the period of validity of the visa. If the employer does not provide accommodation, the visa application must be accompanied, in addition, by proof of ensuring accommodation conditions that are likely to ensure an adequate standard of living for the entire duration of the intended stay, in the form of a firm reservation at an accommodation unit, a deed of ownership or rental of a dwelling in Romania in the applicant's name or an authenticated declaration regarding the provision of adequate accommodation conditions for the applicant, given by the holder of a right of ownership or use of a dwelling on the territory of Romania⁸⁶. According to the official statistics, 6,240 Ukrainians had employment contracts pending at the end of 2024,⁸⁷ while no official data was available for the end of 2025 at the time of writing.

On 6 October 2025, the Senate of Romania adopted Decision no. 92/2025 stating that the application of TP has proven its usefulness by allowing the registration and processing of a very large number of people, in a manner that did not affect the asylum system. For Romania, the extension of the TP regime has multiple implications as a Member State in the immediate vicinity of the conflict. On the one hand, it allows for the continuation of a coherent humanitarian response, avoiding blockages in the process of temporary integration of Ukrainian refugees, who benefit from essential services such as education, health and access to the labour market. On the other hand, the extension of protection allows Romania to maintain its administrative and operational capacity to respond to new waves of displacement. Regarding the proposed coordinated use of voluntary return programmes, extended departure periods and reintegration support mechanisms in Ukraine⁸⁸ the Senate considered that it requires a prudent and sustainable approach. It is important that Romania, together with other Member States, benefit from up-to-date data and European monitoring tools, such as the TP Registration Platform, to anticipate and plan for possible scenarios with logistical impact. The transition towards the end of the TP regime must be closely coordinated with the Ukrainian authorities, including their capacity to reintegrate own citizens.

B. Family reunification

The Asylum Act prescribes that in cases where families were already formed in the country of origin and were separated due to the circumstances during the mass flow, the following persons will be considered family members of the beneficiary of temporary protection:

- (a) wife/husband;
- (b) the unmarried minor of the beneficiary or of his/her spouse, without distinguishing whether he/she is born out of wedlock or adopted.

When one or some of the family members of the beneficiary of temporary protection are not yet in Romania, family reunification will be carried out if it is found that they need protection and are not in one of the cases provided for exclusion from temporary protection.⁸⁹

The national legislation does not include material requirements on accommodation, income or health insurance.

Family members are issued documents granting them permission to stay on the territory of Romania. The same residence permit as the beneficiary of temporary protection.

⁸⁶ Article 44 of the Emergency Ordinance no. 194/2002 on the legal regime of foreigners in Romania, available only in Romanian [here](#)

⁸⁷ Romanian Government, Report on the Integration of Ukrainian Refugees in Romania (covering 24.02.2022 – 31.12.2024), available [here](#)

⁸⁸ As provided in European Commission - COM (2025) 650 final - Proposal for a Council Implementing Decision extending until 4 March 2027 the TP as introduced by Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382, available [here](#), later adopted as Implementing Decision (EU) 2025/1460.

⁸⁹ Art. 135 Asylum Act.

C. Movement and mobility

IGI-DAI reported that based on the guidelines of the EU Commission, beneficiaries of temporary protection enjoy freedom of movement, if they meet the legal travel conditions. Therefore, they have the possibility to register in more than one Member State, nonetheless they may only benefit from the afforded rights in one country. A beneficiary of temporary protection may not relinquish his/her status, only the related rights afforded in a Member State.

IGI-DAI reported that based on the guidelines of the EU Commission, beneficiaries of temporary protection enjoy freedom of movement, and can travel towards other EU MS once they are registered if they meet the legal travel conditions.

D. Housing

Indicators: Housing

1. For how long are temporary protection beneficiaries entitled to stay in reception centres?	Not available
2. Number of persons fleeing Ukraine staying in collective centres as of 12/25	n/a ⁹⁰
3. Number of beneficiaries staying in private accommodation as of 12/2025	n/a ⁹¹

The majority of Ukrainian refugees in Romania live in urban and peri-urban areas, primarily in private accommodation within the host communities.

The Government of Romania provided a housing support through various programmes ensuring the basic needs of refugees from Ukraine are met, initially through the 50/20 Programme (Emergency Ordinance no. 15/2022) and then with the transition to established programmes on 1 May 2023 that differentiated lump-sum allowances for holders of temporary protection to cover accommodation and food costs. On 28 June 2024, the emergency ordinance no. 96/2024 introduced temporary housing support for newly arrived refugees for three to four months and removed legal barriers preventing access to social protection services.⁹²

Since 1 May 2023, the support program for housing dedicated to Ukrainian refugees in Romania was changed. This was based on decision no. 368 adopted by the Government on 26 April 2023, which established new amounts, conditions and mechanisms for granting lump-sum amounts for humanitarian assistance of Ukrainians. This decision firstly extended the period for providing assistance to refugees from Ukraine until 31 March 2024 (from the previous end-date of 31 December 2023), and later on extended until 30 of June 2024. The amounts awarded were also changed: from the 50 RON/ day for accommodation and 20 RON/ day for food and subsistence, it was changed to 2000 RON/ month per family (750 RON/month for single persons) for accommodation and 600 RON/month, per person for food and subsistence. This aid is given for the first four months and starting with the fifth, the food and subsistence aid is suspended. In terms of legal requirements, the new procedure stipulates that:

- ❖ aid in the first month is given to those that were granted temporary protection and are registered with a local authority (city hall).
- ❖ in months 2-4, beneficiaries need to provide an employment contract or register with the local employment agency (exceptions are provided for students, persons living with disabilities, people

⁹⁰ UNHCR, DSU, Recommendations for Sustainable Accommodation Centers in Romania, 21 March 2025, available [here](#).

⁹¹ Idem.

⁹² UNHCR, DSU, Recommendations for Sustainable Accommodation Centers in Romania, 21 March 2025, available [here](#).

- ❖ older than 65 years, people with children under 2 years, respectively under 3 years if the child is disabled), have their kids enrolled in school or participating in educational activities run by NGOs.
- ❖ starting from month 5, in order to benefit from financial aid, refugees need to provide one of the following: proof of income in Romania or proof of enrolment in higher education; exceptions are made for persons living with disabilities, those caring for small children (under 2 years or age, respectively under 3 years if the child is disabled) and elderly persons (older than 65 years).⁹³

According to the Emergency Ordinance no. 96/2024, refugees who received temporary protection before 1 July 2024 are entitled to social benefits, including child allowances and unemployment benefits. Those receiving temporary protection after that date would have access to a one-time, four-month lump-sum allowance before transitioning to the said benefits. According to UNHCR, in 2025, based on a survey conducted with 599 beneficiaries under the Socio Economic Insights Survey, 84% of TP holders live in a separate apartment or house (similar to 2024), while the number of individuals reportedly sharing an apartment or house with others almost doubled from 7% in 2024 to 13 in 2025. The number of TP holders living in hotel/hostels or in collective sites (accommodation centres, transit centres etc.) had a decreasing trend, amounting to 1% each in 2025. The number of TP beneficiaries having a written agreement with owners increased from 55% in 2024 to 69% in 2025, while around 64% of respondents stated that they believe they can stay for more than 6 months in their accommodation⁹⁴.

In 2024-2025, several organizations noted the suspension or reduction of shelter services, including the closure of social rental accommodations and potential closure of accommodation centres. This reduction leaves many beneficiaries without safe and stable housing, forcing them to seek alternative, often substandard, living arrangements.⁹⁵

IGI-DAI is not entrusted with responsibilities regarding the provision of accommodation for beneficiaries of temporary protection.

Accommodation assistance remains a critical area of intervention for new arrivals but also for those facing challenges in becoming self-reliant, particularly more vulnerable refugees, such as persons with disabilities, elderly persons, and those living with chronic medical conditions.⁹⁶

In practice, several problems were encountered before the implementation of the new governmental mechanism:⁹⁷

- Beneficiaries who want to change their residential address on their temporary protection permit faced difficulties including the full address if they have a rental contract with a private company. Romanian law does not require companies to register their rental contracts with National Fiscal Agency ANAF.
- Vulnerable persons have reported struggling to find accommodation for rent due to the rising cost of rent and the difficulties securing employment; they were mostly dependent on assistance and cannot afford the costs of rent and utilities.

After the entering in force of the new mechanism, other challenges have emerged:⁹⁸

- Limited availability of collective shelter spaces, ineligibility for the government assistance program, and the unwillingness of some landlords to rent to Ukrainians. Moreover, there are few accommodation options suitable for refugees requiring specialized support - such as persons with disabilities - as it remains unclear how many of the remaining collective centres will remain open;

⁹³ Dopomoha.ro, available at: <https://bit.ly/4aO3Tzp>.

⁹⁴ UNHCR, Romania: Socio Economic Insights Survey 2025 - Preliminary Results Presentation, 5 December 2025, available [here](#).

⁹⁵ UNHCR Refugee Response Plan Romania Chapter Programme Criticality Survey 2024 (January-June 2024), 7 August 2024, available [here](#).

⁹⁶ UNHCR, Recommendations for Sustainable Accommodation Centers in Romania, 21 March 2025, available [here](#).

⁹⁷ UNHCR, Inter-Agency Romania Update - June 2024, available [here](#).

⁹⁸ UNHCR, Inter-Agency Romania Update – July-December 2024

although there is no public official information available on the number of remaining centres, according to JRS Romania's knowledge there were only few centres that remained operating in 2025.

- Technical difficulties were reported with the digital platform used for applying for reimbursement of costs for collective centres hosting refugees accommodated prior to the issuance of Emergency Ordinance No. 96/2024, despite the fact that the individuals' involved meet the vulnerability criteria.
- Delays in accessing lump sum payments to cover accommodation expenses, as the government has discontinued previous support programmes and has not yet disbursed payments under the new programme.
- Concerns regarding the availability of private accommodation, especially in winter months. Refugees from Ukraine who are no longer eligible under the Government Decision (GD) face significant challenges in securing rental housing. This is particularly difficult for large families, given the limited size of most available apartments.

On 21 March 2025, UNHCR - together with the Department for Emergency Situations (DSU) and the Centre for the Comparative Study on Migration - released a paper presenting recommendations for sustainable accommodation centres in Romania for refugees from Ukraine.⁹⁹ Based on the 2024 site assessment of five centres in Bucharest, Galati, Iasi, Suceava and Timisoara, the document highlights challenges like securing funding, infrastructure gaps and limited access to services. It offers recommendations to improve sustainability, living conditions and emergency preparedness, focusing on long-term housing for vulnerable refugees from Ukraine and other at-risk groups.

E. Employment and education

1. Access to the labour market

Starting from March 2022,¹⁰⁰ Ukrainian citizens¹⁰¹ who do not have documents proving their professional qualification or experience wishing to work in Romania were not required a work permit as other regular foreigners. They had to provide an affidavit of their professional qualification and experience and that they had not criminal record that is incompatible with the activity they carry out or intended to be done in Romania.¹⁰²

The Government motivated¹⁰³ the proposal considering it was imperative to adopt urgent and exceptional measures to simplify the way of requesting and granting support measures for the social integration of Ukrainian citizens who had found shelter in the territory of Romania, by creating the necessary framework for them to be able to secure a source of income from their usual work.

According to the procedures, they had to register with the territorial agencies for employment and had the right to be employed under the same conditions as Romanian citizens.

The initial period of application of simplified conditions for employment for Ukrainian citizens was of 12 months, with the possibility of extension, for periods of 6 months, for a maximum of one year (until 7 March 2024). These provisions were suspended between 10 March 2024 (expiration of Order

⁹⁹ UNHCR, Recommendations for Sustainable Accommodation Centers in Romania, 21 March 2025, available [here](#).

¹⁰⁰ Emergency Ordinance no. 20 of 07 March 2022 on the amendment and completion of certain normative acts, as well as for the establishment of humanitarian support and assistance measures (art. VI).

¹⁰¹ The Emergency Ordinance no. 20/2022 was adopted on 7 March 2022 before the TP Decree (Government Decision No. 367/2022 on Temporary Protection, adopted on 18 March 2022) thus it refers to Ukrainian citizens coming from the armed conflict zone in Ukraine, and not to TP holders. However, the renewed legislation adopted on 28 June 2024 (Emergency Ordinance no. 96/2024) is maintaining the exclusive reference to Ukrainian citizens, and not to all TP holders.

¹⁰² Art. 19 para. (3) Emergency Ordinance no. 96/2024.

¹⁰³ Explanatory Note to Government Emergency Ordinance No. 20/2022 on the amendment and completion of certain normative acts, as well as for the establishment of humanitarian support and assistance measures, available only in Romanian [here](#)

301/2022¹⁰⁴) and 20 September 2024 (entry into force of Order 1938/2024¹⁰⁵), and remained in force in 2025.

The provision mentioned before does not apply to Ukrainian citizens, who wish to access or practice in Romania, independently or as an employee, the professions of doctor, dentist, pharmacist, general medical assistant, midwife, veterinarian and architect,¹⁰⁶ nor to asylum-seekers¹⁰⁷.

Access to the labour market is guaranteed under the conditions provided by law for Romanian citizens, although TP beneficiaries cannot be employed in jobs that require Romanian citizenship, of an EU Member State, or in public institutions with attributions and responsibilities in national security sector.

TP holders have the right to work to be employed by natural or legal persons, to carry out independent activities, respecting the rules applicable to the profession, as well as activities such as educational opportunities for adults, vocational training and practical work experience.¹⁰⁸ TP holders documenting their professional qualification or experience in the activity necessary for employment are subject to the Labor Code.¹⁰⁹ In cases where professional qualification or experience in the activity necessary for employment cannot be justified with required documents, they can be providing a mere affidavit of their professional qualification and experience and that they do not have a criminal record that is incompatible with the activity they carry out or are going to carry out in Romania.¹¹⁰

All foreigners who have acquired a form of protection in Romania are exempted from the obligation to obtain an employment permit for employment on the territory of Romania.¹¹¹

Until 31 December 2025, the local Employment Agencies reported having provided support for employment to 3,411 Ukrainian citizens (while at the end of 2024 the figure was 3,253, meaning that only 148 were newly employed with the Agencies in 2025) were reportedly registered by benefiting from information, professional counselling and labour mediation services (out a total of 24,958). 773 companies declared jobs available for Ukrainian citizens mainly as unskilled workers.

The fields of activity with the most registered employment contracts were manufacturing, construction, trade, hotels and restaurants, information and communications, administrative and other support service activities, transportation and storage, and professional, scientific and technical activities.¹¹²

According to UNHCR,¹¹³ economic inclusion remains fragile and incomplete: poverty remains high despite improved economic conditions for refugees from Ukraine, driven by unemployment, underemployment, and high housing costs. Around 60% of employed refugees work in sectors unrelated to their previous experience, and earn on average only half the hourly wage of locals. Effective labour market insertion

¹⁰⁴ Order of the Ministry of Labor and Social Solidarity No. 301 of March 9, 2022 on the approval of the Procedure for the employment of Ukrainian citizens coming from the armed conflict zone in Ukraine, in force starting with 10 March 2022.

¹⁰⁵ Order of the Ministry of Labor and Social Solidarity No. 1,938 of July 30, 2024 on the approval of the Procedure for the employment of Ukrainian citizens coming from the armed conflict zone in Ukraine, in force starting with 20 September 2024

¹⁰⁶ Art. 19 para. (6) Emergency Ordinance 96/2024.

¹⁰⁷ Art. VI 1 of Emergency Ordinance no. 20/2022.

¹⁰⁸ Article 133 (c) of Law no.122/2006 on asylum in Romania

¹⁰⁹ Law no.53/2003 on the Labor Code, republished, with subsequent amendments and completions, other normative acts regulating aspects related to the exercise of certain professions.

¹¹⁰ Art. VI paragraph (3) of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 20/2022, which are generally addressed to the category of Ukrainian citizens coming from the armed conflict zone in Ukraine, therefore, implicitly to the beneficiaries of temporary protection through the effect of the application of Decision (EU) 2022/382.

¹¹¹ According to art.3 paragraph (2) letter j) of Government Ordinance no. 25/2014 on the employment and posting of foreigners on the territory of Romania and for the amendment and completion of certain normative acts regarding the regime of foreigners in Romania. This also includes temporary protection according to art.22 of Law no. 122/2006

¹¹² National Employment Agency, The situation of employment of Ukrainian citizens on the labour market, through the National Employment Agency – December 31, 2025, available [here](#).

¹¹³ UNHCR, Regional Refugee Response for the Ukraine Situation, 2025 End-of-the -year Report, Romania, available [here](#).

continues to be constrained by skills mismatching, challenges in the recognition of qualifications, and - most critically - insufficient access to language training. Highly vulnerable groups continue to require more targeted support, particularly through tailored employment services and robust social protection mechanisms. Economic inclusion efforts complemented this work, with 51 per cent of working-age refugees employed by the end of the year, while 52 per cent of working-age refugees were employed, as per the SEIS survey. UNHCR Partners provided 5,000 refugees with employment and skills-building support and assisted around 500 individuals through entrepreneurship and financial inclusion initiatives.

World Vision highlighted that the language barrier remains a key challenge faced by refugee job seekers in Romania, and that there is still a strong demand for Romanian language courses. Moreover, many single-parent job seekers need accessible and affordable day-care options and part-time job opportunities.¹¹⁴

According to the National Employment Agency, between 24 February 2022 and 19 March 2025, taking into account that the language barrier is preventing Ukrainian citizens to access jobs in a similar way as in their home country, the Agency offered the possibility to attend such courses through its 42 local agencies, and 295 participants were recorded at the national level, with a total cost of 109.200 lei.¹¹⁵

According to the Ministry of Labour, Family, Youth and Social Solidarity, provided in December 2025, the National Employment Agency paid the total of 425.066 RON (equivalent of 85,000 Euro) between February 2022 and December 2025,¹¹⁶ including 305 beneficiaries of Romanian language course and 139 persons who received unemployment benefits.

2. Access to education

The Asylum Act prescribes that TP beneficiaries have the right to have access to the state education system under the conditions provided by law for Romanian citizens, in the case of TP beneficiaries who have not reached the age of 18.¹¹⁷

The Emergency Ordinance 96/2024 further expands on the right to education providing that minor children fleeing Ukraine have the right to education in educational institutions in Romania under the same conditions and with funding from the same budgets as for Romanian pre-schoolers and school-aged children, similarly to the previous regulations (GEO 15/2022). Using the notion of “audient/listener”, the GEO 96/2024 provides that they have the right to free accommodation in boarding schools, food allowance, the right to receive school supplies, clothing, footwear, textbooks, as well as scholarships.¹¹⁸ However, there are inconsistent practices in the counties where partners operate regarding the acceptance of applications for social scholarships for attending audients. Audients’ access to social scholarships requires further clarification, as currently only students are entitled to receive scholarships¹¹⁹. Some educational institutions rejected scholarship applications because the methodology and Ministerial Order does not include the audient category, only children with full pupil status, while Emergency Ordinance No. 96/2024 grants the audients’ right to apply if they fulfil the requisite conditions.¹²⁰

Despite the reform introduced by the Government in April 2023 - making it mandatory for refugee children to enrol in Romanian schools or in informal education services available locally, in order to qualify for

¹¹⁴ UNHCR, Inter-Agency Romania Update - June 2024, 31 July 2024, available [here](#).

¹¹⁵ Chancellery of Prime Minister, answer to the Parliamentary inquiry, 21.07.2025, available [here](#).

¹¹⁶ Ministry of Labor, Family, Youth and Social Solidarity, no. 2399/03.12.2025, available [here](#).

¹¹⁷ Art.133 para. 1 g) Asylum Act.




¹¹⁸ Art.8 para. (6) a) and b) GEO 96/2024.

¹¹⁹ Despite of the legal provision allowing audients to get scholarships similarly to students (at the proposal of the Ministry of Education), in practice this is not possible due to administrative issues. Registration for scholarships should be done solely in a national database SIIIR (Integrated Registration System of Education in Romania), while this system does not properly include audients for accessing scholarships as it is meant to be used only for students.

¹²⁰ Regional Refugee Response for Ukraine Situation, Inter-Agency Operational Update, September 2024, available [here](#).

social benefits under the temporary protection scheme, it was estimated that only one in four school-aged refugee children were fully enrolled as pupils in Romanian schools and enjoying the same benefits as their Romanian peers. Overall, a significant proportion of children have started to attend Romanian schools, at least on an occasional basis and are participating in education hubs, online learning, and language courses in parallel, at least until they can master adequate Romanian language skills to engage in Romanian schools.¹²¹

A significant proportion of children attended school only from time to time and participating in education hubs, online learning, and language courses in parallel, at least until they could improve their Romanian language skills to the level necessary to engage meaningfully in Romanian schools, with Romanian language as main language of instruction. In the same time, 73 education hubs providing alternative or complementary learning opportunities were officially registered with the Ministry of Education. They provided learning support including remedial learning or learning continuity following the Ukrainian curriculum - to an additional 9,741 children as of February 2024.¹²²

	Ukrainian children enrolled as audients 24.02.2022-30.06.2024	Ukrainian children enrolled as pupils 24.02.2022-30.06.2024	Total
 Preschool education	12,371	5,874	18,245
 Primary education	9,074	2,702	11,776
 Secondary education	11,254	6,244	17,498
TO T A L	32,699	14,820	47,519

Source: Chancellery of the Prime Minister.

As of September 2024, there were 3,801 Ukrainian children enrolled in the Romanian education system; out of them, 2,696 were audients and 1,821 were enrolled as students.¹²³ The figures show a drop compared with the end of the 2023/2024 academic year. This is mainly related to a change in the system used to count the number of people enrolled, going from counting the number of applications registered to the actual number students attending classes. Enrolment and repartition in the new academic year encountered delays in processing enrolment requests and distributing children to schools.¹²⁴ No updated statistics were provided by the Ministry of Education for 2025.

On 30 October, a new methodology for the equivalence of study periods completed abroad was adopted. It does not cover holders of temporary protection, but only those who requested or received a form of international protection, along with Romanian, EU, EEA and Swiss citizens. The new methodology lists elements of the evaluation procedure including the status of the educational institution, the form of education, the level and duration of the studies, the learning outcomes and skills acquired. In addition to education, the equivalence certificate is recognised employment in the labour market and enrolment in professional training courses.¹²⁵

The evolution of enrolment of Ukrainian children in Romanian education system (audients/listeners and students, respectively) was presented by the authorities:

¹²¹ Regional Refugee Response for Ukraine Situation, Inter-Agency Operational Update, September 2024, available [here](#).

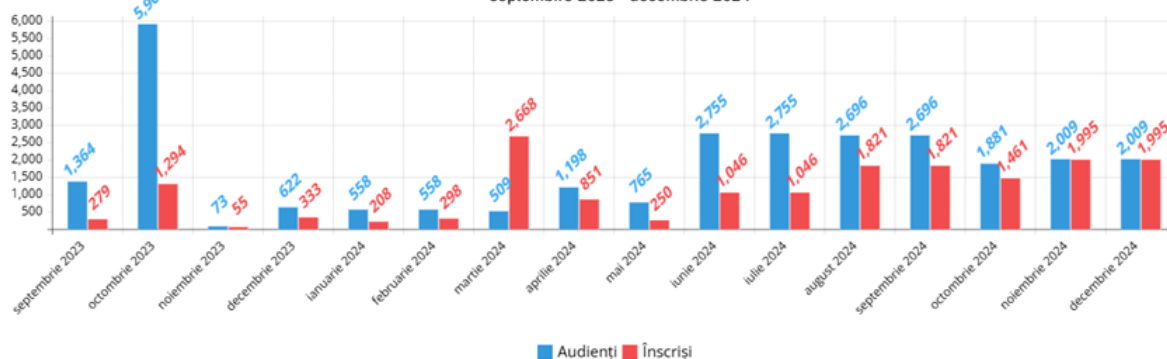
¹²² UNHCR, Inter-Agency Update Romania - February 2024, available [here](#).

¹²³ Report on the integration of Ukrainian refugees in Romania Period: 24 February 2022 – 30 September 2024, available [here](#).

¹²⁴ UNHCR, Inter-Agency Romania Update - October 2024, available [here](#).

¹²⁵ Ibid.

Fig. 3. Dinamica înregistrată de înscrierea copiilor ucraineni în sistemul de învățământ românesc
septembrie 2023 - decembrie 2024



Source: Chancellery of the Prime Minister.

Before enrolment, the state of health of children is examined in the educational facility and they are issued a medical document. If they are not vaccinated, they can benefit from the vaccination scheme according to the National Vaccination Program carried out by the Ministry of Health.

The GEO 96/2024 provides that after acquiring the status of observers, children with mobility impairments have the right to education or with chronic diseases in complex medical assistance units.¹²⁶

Beneficiaries of temporary protection may participate in free vocational training courses¹²⁷ organised by the National Employment Agency (ANOFM), if they are registered with one of the territorial employment agencies. Registration at the county employment agencies is done on the basis of the identity card, passport or any other document that certifies their identity.¹²⁸

In the academic years 2022-2023 and 2023-2024, Ukrainian nationals could benefit from funding from the state budget or other sources, through the Ministry of Education and, respectively, higher education institutions.¹²⁹ This was not further extended by the new Order 4.262/2024.¹³⁰

Several needs and gaps were reported by the Inter Agency and the Working Group on Education as affecting proper integration as related to education:¹³¹

- Most Ukrainian refugee children are now enrolled in Romanian schools while many continue their studies in the Ukrainian education system in parallel, including through online and home-schooling arrangements, or in education hubs. Significant language barriers remain, with still too limited opportunities to access remedial Romanian language courses and adequate learning support materials in schools, which hinder children's effective participation at school.
- Romanian language courses for both children and adults remain critical to ensure social integration and smooth transition to the national education system. Their provision needs to be accelerated and sustained throughout the school year in coordination with county school inspectorates.
- Several communities and schools continue to express the need to assign school/cultural mediators (Ukrainian speaking educators who can facilitate communication with parents, children, and teachers) in schools to support the effective integration of Ukrainian refugee children in Romanian schools helping school communities improve social cohesion.
- Ukrainian refugee children, and youths in particular, have limited opportunities to engage with their Romanian peers, despite this being necessary to promote social cohesion and effective integration.
- There is still a shortage of places in crèches and kindergartens, particularly full-day places in major cities, and in rural areas, where there are fewer kindergartens and no education hubs. This also affects job-seeking parents who cannot leave their children unattended.

¹²⁶ Art. 8 para. (6) b) GEO 96/2024.

¹²⁷ Art 133 para. (1) c) Asylum Act.

¹²⁸ Romanian Government, Work in Romania, available in Romanian and Ukrainian at: <https://bit.ly/3IJLA3q>.

¹²⁹ Art. 10 para. 4 of the Minister of Education Order no. 3325/2022.

¹³⁰ Order 4.262/2024, available at: <https://bit.ly/45a8zhP>.

¹³¹ See monthly updates, available [here](#).

- Reports indicate varied experiences, reflecting heterogeneous capacities among Romanian teachers. This highlights the need for enhanced teacher training, support, and supervision to ensure the effective integration of Ukrainian refugee children - particularly those enrolled as audients.
- Funding became a serious problem, as alternatives to education were affected and there were increasing concerns on the actual capacity of the Romanian education system to fully absorb and meet the educational needs of thousands of children who are enrolled with a transitional status of audient, or those who still largely rely on education hubs, or online learning.
- During the summer vacations, informal educational activities such as summer camps are needed to keep children connected, to further build and maintain social cohesion, and to support working parents.

One kindergarten class for Ukrainian children (both of Romanian origin and displaced due to the conflict) was launched in the city of Timisoara, with the support of the Union of Ukrainians (as a minority) in Romania and in cooperation with the local School Inspectorate. In the future, there is the possibility of establishing other departments with teaching in Ukrainian in the primary and even secondary school levels.¹³²

From September 2025, the fees for Romanian language courses to be paid by third country nationals - including temporary protection holders - increased by 10% to 4.810 RON (equivalent to 960 Euro) for the one year introduction language course and 481 RON (96 Euro) for issuance of language proficiency certificate.¹³³

Save the Children Romania conducted a needs assessment with Ukrainian children and adolescents. Findings show that 60% of children have limited support networks, with just one close contact. Only 38% feel part of the local community, a number significantly lower among adolescents. While 59% express a desire to return to Ukraine, nearly half are also afraid to do so due to safety concerns and the traumatic impact of war. Language barriers and the limited availability of interpretation services continue to restrict access to psychological and specialized care for Ukrainian children.¹³⁴

F. Social welfare

Emergency Ordinance No. 96/2024 introduced a new mechanism of financial support system for Ukrainian citizens with temporary protection in Romania, based on ensuring access to the social protection system for Ukrainian refugees registered for more than three months in Romania and to an emergency assistance system for Ukrainian refugees registered for less than three months.

Assistance provided through the new mechanism is available only to newly arrived refugees within their first three months in Romania, if they received temporary protection after 1 July, as well as previous beneficiaries identified as belonging to a vulnerable categories and residents of collective centres. In addition, those assisted under the previous program may continue to have access to some social benefits. New beneficiaries can access a lump-sum payment for accommodation and at the end of a maximum of three months can apply to social benefits. However, inconsistent practices in the application process for social benefits following the adoption of Emergency Ordinance No. 96/2024 were reported; difficulties in

¹³² Radio Romania Regional, Cohabitation - *Convietuiri*, 8 September 2025, available [here](#).

¹³³ Order No. 5,545 of August 22, 2025 on the approval of the amount of the participation fee for the introductory course in Romanian, respectively for the assessment session of language skills in Romanian for adult foreigners who have acquired a right of residence in Romania, as well as for citizens of the Member States of the European Union and the European Economic Area and citizens of the Swiss Confederation - Ordinul nr. 5.545 din 22 august 2025 privind aprobarea cuantumului taxei de participare la cursul de inițiere în limba română, respectiv la sesiunea de evaluare a competențelor lingvistice în limba română pentru străinii adulți care au dobândit un drept de ședere în România, precum și pentru cetățenii statelor membre ale Uniunii Europene și ale Spațiului Economic European și cetățenii Confederației Elvețiene, published in Official Gazette no. 814 of 3 September 2025, available [here](#) (only in RO).

¹³⁴ Save the Children, Assessment of the Needs of Ukrainian Refugee Children and Adolescents in Romania Summary - June 2025, 10 July 2025, available [here](#).

accessing child allowance and Minimum Inclusion Income with a declared address on the temporary protection permit were a particular concern.¹³⁵ An information package material¹³⁶ on rights to social benefits, employment, healthcare, unemployment benefits, and education was developed for wider dissemination to potential beneficiaries, with prior review by the relevant ministries to ensure accurate and consistent information is provided to refugees by both governmental and civil society. Previously, according to a JRS representative, the state child allowance is not granted to Ukrainian children because the Temporary Protection document issued does not include their area of residency. As for other social welfare they have to prove that they are not receiving the respective benefits in the country of origin.

Access to free of charge social welfare is ensured for persons with disabilities accompanied or unaccompanied, elderly persons who come from the area of the armed conflict in Ukraine. The persons accompanying them also benefit from social services under the same conditions.¹³⁷ According to an Inter-Agency Operational report, one of the most pressing gaps is the limited availability of services for refugee children with disabilities and special needs. Children with disabilities have been further referred by government authorities to third party social services providers (NGOs) due to limited capacity of state authorities, mainly DGASPC.¹³⁸ The National Authority for the Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (ANPDPD) adopted the Order No. 896/2024 on the approval of the procedure for providing social services for adult persons with disabilities, accompanied or unaccompanied, who entered Romania from the armed conflict zone in Ukraine. In order to have access to the specific rights, including access to social services, adult people with disabilities are obliged to register with the general directorates of social assistance and child protection of the counties, respectively of the sectors of the municipality of Bucharest. The companions of adult people with disabilities benefit from social services free of charge together with them and are mainly provided with activities of hosting, food, health assistance, information and social assistance and, where appropriate, psychological counselling. On 19 December, 2024 the Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity and Ministry of Health adopted Order no. 3328/5955/2024 related to the Draft Common Order for approving the medical-psychosocial criteria for determining the degree of disability of adults with disabilities coming from Ukraine.

Local public administration authorities may hire, without competition, social workers or other specialised personnel, as appropriate, within the public social assistance services at local and county level and within the social services in which there are beneficiaries who come from the armed conflict area of Ukraine, depending on their needs, for a specific period of not more than 3 years.¹³⁹ However, this was not implemented in practice, inter alia due to the constraints in hiring people with public institutions.

Public providers of social services, accredited under the law, can set up day care and public and private residential centres for adults with disabilities coming from Ukraine, depending on their needs, for a determined period, but not more than 3 years. These social services may be established in an urgent manner.¹⁴⁰

On 20 March 2025, the Government of Romania approved the Emergency Ordinance 15/2025 extending the humanitarian support and assistance offered to some refugees from Ukraine. The amendment extends the financial support until December 2025, covering newcomers eligible for up to three months of payments, and vulnerable individuals in accommodation centres who meet the criteria; as a note, the assistance was not extended further in 2026. The granting of this financial assistance for these categories of refugees started in July 2024 and is now extended until December 2025. Through this programme, which replaced the so-called “50/20 programme” in April 2023, the Government provided RON 2,000 (USD 435) per family per month to cover accommodation costs and additional RON 600 (USD 130) per

¹³⁵ UNHCR, Inter-Agency Update Romania - November 2024, available [here](#).

¹³⁶ The package was published on the official governmental website, available [here](#).

¹³⁷ Art. 21 of the Government Emergency Ordinance 96/2024.

¹³⁸ UNHCR, Regional Refugee Response for the Ukraine Situation, Inter-Agency Operational Update, March 2023.

¹³⁹ Art. 22 of the Government Emergency Ordinance 96/2024.

¹⁴⁰ Art. 24(4) of the Government Emergency Ordinance 96/2024.

person per month for food expenses for eligible refugees from Ukraine, notably those on the path towards inclusion and certain vulnerable categories. The payments of the Romanian government's assistance programme to Ukrainian refugees were completed with a delay of almost one year. Previously, prolonged delays in receiving financial assistance from the government assistance program under Governmental Decision no. 368/2023 were also reported. This made the transition to independent living very difficult for Ukrainian refugees residing in collective centres. Further challenges arose due to delays in the reimbursement payment to Romanian hosts through the previous 50/20 programme, creating tensions between the former hosts and Ukrainian refugees.

According to the National Agency for Payments and Social Inspection (ANPIS), an increasing integration into Romania's social protection system for TP holders was reported, though access remains uneven across counties; the payments more than doubled since January 2025 showing increased awareness and access – the information being shared with RRP partners. However, most benefits were accessed in three main locations, namely in Bucharest (22%), Constanta (19%) and Galati (12%). Regarding the type of social benefits, the child state allowance represents most payments, while the minimum income and disability support are rising, but remain localised. Problems were reported regarding the use of identity documents not mentioning the dwelling residence. According to the calculations, in the first nine months of the year, at the national level, 37,537 total payments were made to multiple beneficiaries, amounting to 16.4 million lei - 3.22 mil Euros (Government expenditure). The average amount per benefit calculated by ANPIS is 436 lei – 85.5 Euros. It should be mentioned that six categories of benefits were accessed: child state allowance (5,000 children, including at least 123 children with disabilities), minimum inclusion income, allowance for persons with disabilities, child raising allowance (incl. foster-care allowance), family support and integration benefits (family and child aid, insertion incentive, youth allowance), other benefits (heating aid and health-related support); the unemployment benefits could be further considered for analysis. The National Agency for Payments and Social Inspection reported 2.6 million RON (approx. 520,000 Euro) used in 2024 (to 3,223 beneficiaries of temporary protection in Romania) and 1.162 million RON (approx. 232,400 Euro) in the first seven months of 2025 (to 2,553 beneficiaries).¹⁴¹

Another legislative delay occurred with the adoption in September of Decision No. 1,178/2024, which came three months after the issuance of Government Emergency Ordinance No. 96/2024 at the end of June. This decision established the amount, conditions, and mechanism for granting lump-sum payments. Notably, the new mechanism explicitly provides the possibility to contest decisions regarding the allocation of these payments. According to data provided by the National Payment Agency, in September, at the national level, 1,117 children received child allowances, 393 unaccompanied minors received allowances under the special placement measure, 120 individuals with disabilities received support, and 2 persons received the Minimum Inclusion Income.¹⁴²

Refugees from Ukraine faced difficulties accessing social protection schemes in Romania. There were individual cases reported which had initially received child allowance and have been approached by local payment agencies to return the money. In these cases, the local payment agencies referred to the Ministry of Labour and a point of view expressed by the Ministry in May 2022, according to which beneficiaries of temporary protection are not eligible to receive those social benefits. There were also many requests for help with filing appeals against rejections of applications for the allowances because the legislation is not adapted to particular situations.¹⁴³

Complementarily to the financial support provided under various governmental schemes, cash assistance programmes were provided by various non-state entities, acting as a transitional safety net while they secure employment or access national social protection schemes. Within the cash programme, UNHCR used the inter-agency vulnerability scorecard to identify the most vulnerable refugees from Ukraine and help them in avoiding negative coping mechanisms, such as skipping payment of rent or debt, taking

¹⁴¹ Answer provided by the Chancellery of the Prime Minister, Total expenses incurred by Romania, in the last 3 years, to support Ukraine, 25 July 2025, available [here](#).

¹⁴² Answer of the Ministry of Labor and Social Solidarity before the Parliament, 5 November, available [here](#).

¹⁴³ UNHCR, Inter-Agency Operational Update, March 2024, available [here](#).

loans, preventing a child from going to school, as well as potential GBV and exploitation risks. Since January 2024, vulnerable Ukrainian families and individuals have been enrolled through centres and mobile missions across 13 counties in Romania, with 15,454 individuals receiving cash assistance through different cash programmes. UNHCR started also a cash for winter programme for vulnerable refugees to help them cope with the increased seasonal expenses. To prevent aid duplication, recipients were cross-checked with other organizations providing cash assistance and neighbouring UNHCR operations.¹⁴⁴

Since 2022, in support of the national response to the Ukrainian crisis, UNHCR has worked with UN agencies, authorities and partners to provide free services to refugees at the RomExpo Integrated Service Hub in Bucharest and regional multi-purpose hubs in Braşov, Constanţa and Galaţi as well as cash enrolment centres in Iaşi and Suceava. These hubs served as one-stop-shops allowing for refugees from Ukraine to receive critical services and support in one place.

In 2025, a number of activities were stopped due to the lack of funding. According to UNHCR, 32 out of the 42 RRP partner organizations reported their difficulty to implement activities Refugee Response Plan.¹⁴⁵ Legal assistance, support for victims and survivors of violence - especially women and children - sexual and reproductive health care and mental health services have been significantly reduced or discontinued by various organizations, impacting tens of thousands of refugees from Ukraine. Education, integration and employment services have also been reduced, with Romanian language classes (including for economic inclusion), youth programmes and vocational training suspended. Health services supported by RRP partners and key service centres have closed or are at risk of closure. In May, UNHCR Romania announced that its cash assistance programme was suspended due to a lack of funding,¹⁴⁶ while in August reported that 931 Ukrainians were assisted with specific needs with cash assistance¹⁴⁷.

On 21 November 2025, 250 vulnerable Ukrainian refugees residing in Băile Olăneşti and Ocnele Mari in Vâlcea County were assisted with 1,500 core-relief items (CRIs) including hygiene items, bedding, and clothing to meet basic needs, with the support of UNHCR, the Department for Emergency Situations (DSU) and local authorities. Those assisted were unable to travel to Bucharest, where distributions are normally carried out at the RomExpo UNHCR Community Centre. Importantly, these efforts underscore the critical role of coordinated field distributions in maintaining access to humanitarian assistance, especially in the context of ongoing funding gaps that challenge the ability to reach vulnerable people with essential support at the national level¹⁴⁸. In 2025, UNHCR had distributed more than 190,295 core relief items to over 46,850 of the most vulnerable refugees and members of the host community.¹⁴⁹

On 19 December, the UNHCR-supported KATYA Centre in Braşov closed due to funding cuts. Opened in September 2023, the centre assisted 30–50 Ukrainian refugees daily alongside local residents and was established following the closure of the CATTIA Centre set up during the refugee emergency. Managed by the Braşov Metropolitan Agency for Durable Development (AMDDDBV) the centre offered services in partnership with organisations including World Vision Romania, providing counselling and economic inclusion activities, and IOM, delivering Romanian language classes. AMDDDBV also guided refugees on accessing social benefits and provided accompaniment support. Beyond formal services, the centre hosted community initiatives, such as a mothers' club and other activities fostering connection. Its closure leaves refugees and locals without a central space for services, integration, and community engagement¹⁵⁰. Similarly, the Nicolina collective centre in Iaşi was closed at the end of 2025 for the same reason.

¹⁴⁴ UNHCR .Romania_Ukraine Refugee Situation Annual Overview 2024, available [here](#).

¹⁴⁵ UNHCR Romania_Ukraine Refugee Situation Update_ 28 April 2025, available [here](#).

¹⁴⁶ UNHCR Romania Ukraine Refugee Situation Update - 26 May 2025, available [here](#).

¹⁴⁷ UNHCR Romania Ukraine Refugee Situation Update - 25 August 2025, available [here](#).

¹⁴⁸ UNHCR Romania Ukraine Refugee Situation Update - 24 November 2025, available [here](#).

¹⁴⁹ UNHCR Romania - Ukraine Situation Annual 2025 Overview – 12 January 2026, available [here](#).

¹⁵⁰ UNHCR Romania Ukraine Refugee Situation Update - 22 December 2025, available [here](#).

According to the General Inspectorate for Immigrations¹⁵¹ more than 1,970,000 persons from Ukraine benefitted from financial support of non-reimbursable funds (various EU programmes) between 24 February 2022 and 1 of June 2025. The average cost per person was 320 Euro.¹⁵²

According to the Ministry of Labour, Family, Youth and Social Solidarity, provided in December 2025, the National Payment Agency had paid on average for 540 Ukrainian citizens for social benefits in 2025, while the total amount spent for social benefits since February 2022 is 28.1583.517 RON (5.6 mil Euro).¹⁵³

G. Health care

Foreign nationals or stateless persons coming from the area of armed conflict in Ukraine benefit from medical services, medical supplies, medicines, medical devices and medical services included in the national curative health programmes, like Romanian citizens who are insured, without paying contributions to the social health insurance system, the personal contribution for the medicines granted in the outpatient treatment and with exemption from co-payment. Medical services in specialised outpatient healthcare are provided without the need to present a referral from the doctor (a form used in the social health insurance system).¹⁵⁴

Although efforts have been made to improve access, 27% of refugee households in need of healthcare reportedly still face difficulties. Barriers such as long waiting times, high costs, language issues, administrative challenges disproportionately affect refugees with chronic diseases or disabilities disproportionately.¹⁵⁵

Refugees' access to healthcare and medicine is hindered due to lack of family doctors, language barriers, lack of awareness about refugee rights, and issues related to the health information system. Some refugees also reported being denied medication by pharmacies, despite having prescriptions from Romanian specialist and family doctors. An existing disagreement between the national health insurance system (CNAS) and medical service providers regarding the timely reimbursement of funds, accompanied by more systemic gaps in the national health system, aggravates the access of Ukrainian refugees to essential health services and consultations.¹⁵⁶

The UNHCR Programme Criticality Survey 2024 mentioned as key issues in the health sector:¹⁵⁷

- Suspension of essential health services, including vaccinations and general medical care; organizations are unable to continue providing essential medical services, including vaccinations and general medical care, due to funding shortfalls. This reduction in services increases health risks among refugees.
- Reduced accompaniment to family doctor registration.
- Inability to hold information sessions on sexual and reproductive health, lack of translation services, lack of access to contraceptive methods and disability inclusion within Sexual and Reproductive Health services.

Moreover, ensuring equitable access to healthcare services for all, including those with disabilities should be strictly observed noticing an urgent need for comprehensive care and social support for disabled patients, along with unhindered access to cost-free or refunded treatments, contingent on availability,¹⁵⁸ while Ukrainian refugee children have limited access to medical care and specialised psychological care.¹⁵⁹

¹⁵¹ Ministry of Internal Affaires, Answer no. 14135/25.06.2025, available [here](#)

¹⁵² Ministry of Internal Affaires, Answer no. 11371/24.04.2025, available [here](#).

¹⁵³ Ministry of Labor, Family, Youth and Social Solidarity, no. 2399/03.12.2025, available [here](#).

¹⁵⁴ Article 1 para.(1) d) and article 1 para. (4) Decree 15/2022, see: <https://bit.ly/3O0MTBY>.

¹⁵⁵ UNHCR, Ukraine Situation Regional Refugee Response Plan January 2025 - December 2026, available [here](#).

¹⁵⁶ UNHCR, Inter-Agency Operational Update, January 2024, available [here](#).

¹⁵⁷ UNHCR, Programme Criticality Survey 2024, available [here](#).

¹⁵⁸ UNHCR, Inter-Agency Operational Update, February 2024, available [here](#).

¹⁵⁹ UNHCR, Inter-Agency Operational Update, April 2024, available [here](#).

Language barriers represent the single biggest barrier to healthcare access for Ukrainians living in Romania, limiting their ability to explain health issues to Romanian providers, request necessary care or provide consent for medical procedures. Language barriers have frequently been cited as the main reason for medical providers not treating refugees.¹⁶⁰ Significant information gaps remain for refugees seeking healthcare services which reduces their ability to navigate the health system and access care. These information gaps range from confusion regarding health entitlements, to limited understanding of how to enter the national health system. WHO cultural mediators provided information on healthcare rights and services, accompanied refugees to medical appointments and directly scheduled specialist appointments.¹⁶¹

Access to the Romanian healthcare system is only possible through registration with a family doctor. In 2023, family doctors were reportedly unable to get reimbursed by National Health Insurance House for all the services they have provided to children and adults and those who had previously agreed to take on refugee patients have started to report overwhelming amounts of work, which has made them gradually refuse new registrations.¹⁶² Access to primary care remains a priority for Ukrainian refugees. To facilitate access, WHO Romania provided financial and administrative support to selected family medicine clinics in Bucharest, Brasov, Suceava and Galati, incentivizing their engagement in the refugee healthcare program,¹⁶³ while In January and February 2024, WHO county coordinators mapped over 100 refugee-inclusive family doctors and other service providers across Constanța, Sibiu, Cluj, Galați, Iași, and Suceava.

Following the implementation of Governmental Decision 505/2024, there were reports on challenges related to registering on the platform when the insured person presents two different documents to access health services such as when a refugee has requested a new temporary protection permit.¹⁶⁴ At the same time, WHO cultural mediators in Bucharest report that the registration status of some Ukrainian refugees continues to be invalidated on the national health insurance platform preventing them from receiving essential primary healthcare services and required medications.¹⁶⁵

The Romanian National Alliance for Rare Diseases has dedicated support services for individuals affected by rare diseases through Help Line NoRo by phone: 0260-610033, email: office@apwromania.ro office@bolirareromania.ro, online platform: dopomoha.ro, while partners were encouraged to share these resources with Ukrainian refugees and community members who may require specialized medical or social support related to rare diseases.¹⁶⁶

Almost RON 133 million (€ 26.7 million) have been allocated by the Government for medical services provided to Ukrainian displaced persons since the beginning of the war in Ukraine – February 2022, and more than 47,500 Ukrainians benefited from free medical assistance in Romania.¹⁶⁷

According to media sources, in September 2025, the Prime Minister announced the end of medical facilities for TP beneficiaries in Romania, as those who stayed here should have already worked. He allegedly stated that the support offered to Ukrainian citizens in Romania does not represent a major burden for the state budget, but he believes that, starting with 2026, they should no longer benefit from health insurance. His argument is that those who remained in Romania should have already integrated

¹⁶⁰ Ibid.

¹⁶¹ UNHCR, Inter-Agency Operational Update, January 2024, available [here](#).

¹⁶² UNHCR, Inter-Agency Operational Update, March 2023, available [here](#).

¹⁶³ UNHCR, Inter-Agency Operational Update, January 2024, available [here](#).

¹⁶⁴ UNHCR, Inter-Agency Operational Update, November 2024, available [here](#).

¹⁶⁵ UNHCR, Inter-Agency Operational Update, January 2024, available [here](#).

¹⁶⁶ Dopomoha, available [here](#).

¹⁶⁷ Irina Dumitrescu, RomaniaTV.net - Exclusiv Aproape 50.000 de refugiați ucraineni au beneficiat de servicii medicale în România de la începutul războiului. Pentru ei, statul român a plătit peste 133 de milioane de lei. Victor Ciutacu: „Lovit de închipuirii reformiste, Ilie Bolojan refuză să admită că a comis-o și să repare nedreptatea”, 28 October 2025, available [here](#).

and worked, thus contributing to the public system.¹⁶⁸ According to the Government, Romania provides healthcare services to Ukrainian citizens entering the territory of Romania, under the following conditions:¹⁶⁹

- Free healthcare and medical care services comparable to those enjoyed by Romanian citizens, for a period of 90 days, if entry into Romania meets the legal conditions, namely, based on a biometric passport.
- Ukrainian citizens who are not beneficiaries of a form of international protection, but have a legal right of residence, will benefit from the services mentioned above upon payment of health contributions for income earned from work or from the date on which they submit a declaration for the payment of social security contributions.
- Primary healthcare and treatment, emergency hospital healthcare, as well as healthcare and treatment, free of charge, in cases of acute or chronic diseases that pose an imminent threat to life, for citizens seeking asylum in Romania.
- Free medical assistance and care services similar to those enjoyed by Romanian citizens for Ukrainian citizens beneficiaries of a form of international protection who acquire the status of insured in the social health insurance system.

According to the National House for Health Insurances¹⁷⁰, 43.182 persons coming from Ukraine received medical assistance between February 2022 – September 2025, with a total amount of 150.359.000 RON.

Period covered	2022 (June-December)	2023	2024	2025 (January-September)	Total Payments June 2022-Sept. 2025
Costs for medical assistance (RON)	15.851.000	34.524.000	40.900.000	59.084.000	150.359.000
Equivalent in Euro	3,214,235	6,979,480	8,221,767	11,719,528	30,135,010

The National Insurance House (CNAS) published the Guide on the rights of persons coming from the armed conflict zone in Ukraine in the social health insurance system offering information necessary for interested people, regarding the rights they benefit from in the Romanian social health insurance system. It aims at facilitating their access to medical services, sanitary materials, medicines and medical devices provided by the Romanian social health insurance system.¹⁷¹

¹⁶⁸ Ziarul Unirea, Ilie Bolojan vrea să taie asigurările de sănătate pentru ucraineni: „Cine a rămas aici trebuia să muncească deja”, 3 September 2025, available [here](#).

¹⁶⁹ Available [here](#).

¹⁷⁰ Casa Națională de Asigurări de Sănătate, Answer provided to the Parliament, no.847/27.01.2026, available [here](#).

¹⁷¹ Casa Națională de Asigurări de Sănătate - Ghidul privind drepturile persoanelor care provin din zona conflictului armat din Ucraina în sistemul asigurărilor sociale de sănătate, available [here](#).